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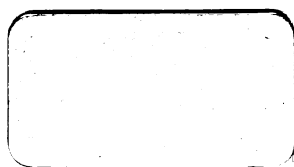


RECORDS
OF THE
MONAGHAN MILITIA

Mr. J. M. H. H. H. H. H.

1882

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So highly esteemed in
our time, and in the
past, and in the future
in days gone by.

211-

SOME RECORDS

OF THE

Monaghan Regiment of Militia,

FROM ITS BEING RAISED IN THE YEAR 1793,

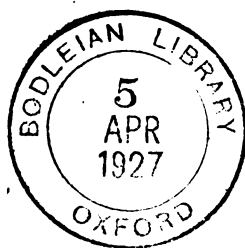
TO

The Present Period, January, 1871,

BY

QUARTER MASTER WILLIAM WATSON.

MONAGHAN:
PRINTED BY A. & W. SOMERS.
1871.



1641

TO CHARLES POWEL LESLIE, ESQ., M.P., COLONEL-IN-CHIEF OF THE MONAGHAN REGIMENT OF MILITIA.

SIR,—The following Records of the Monaghan Regiment of Militia, which your father, the late Colonel Leslie, commanded for so long a period of his life, and whose commission in it dates from its first formation, I respectfully dedicate to you its present Colonel-in-Chief. Born in the Regiment, and chiefly brought up in it, I have a most lively recollection of your father's kindness to myself when a very young lad, and would fondly wish to bear it in remembrance.


The rearing and compiling of these records in their present form has been to me a most agreeable and pleasing task; and should my readers derive any, or equal pleasure from their perusal, as I did in putting them together, I shall consider myself most amply rewarded.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your Obt. Servt.,

WILLIAM WATSON,
Quarter Master Monaghan Regiment.

MONAGHAN, 1871.

RECORDS OF THE MONAGHAN REGIMENT.

HE 1st, or Monaghan Regiment of Militia, was formed and enrolled in the year 1793. Colonel John Montgomery of Ballyleck, near the town of Monaghan, was appointed Head Colonel of the Regiment by the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (the Earl of Westmoreland), being a loyal and popular man in the County. As Colonel-in-Chief, in him was vested the appointing of all the officers in his Regiment, and who were all supposed to be gentlemen of the county, or else having property therein. It was considered that Colonel Montgomery's first selection of his officers was the very best which could have been made as to the respectability, standing, and efficiency, of the gentlemen whom he selected. His choice of the Adjutant of the Regiment, who had formerly served in the Regular Army, was most happy, and turned out to be both fortunate and judicious, being a brave soldier and an experienced and well drilled officer ; and who was the means of bringing the Regiment into a most efficient state of discipline ; within a very short period he taught every man his duty, from the Lance-Corporal to the Sergeant-Major, and his accurate knowledge of the duties of the higher grades in the Regiment, and the kindly and gentleman-like manner in which he imparted it, was pleasing and agreeable to all his brother officers.

The Regiment originally consisted of six companies, but was augmented in 1795 to eight companies, and again in 1797 every

company was brought up to the full strength of 70 men per company. It should have been previously mentioned that Colonel Montgomery chose white to be the colour of the facings for his Regiment, considering it to be clean and handsome looking as well.

The following are the names of the officers found upon the roll as those receiving commissions in the first year of the Regiment being raised :—

Rank.	Name.	Date of Commission.	Pay.	Remarks.
Colonel,	John Montgomery	1793	22s. 6d.	In the Regular Army in 1776.
Lieut.-Colonel,	Charles. P. Leslie	"	17s. 0d.	
Major,	Alex. Montgomery	"	15s. 0d.	
Captain,	John Ker	1793	10s. 0d.	In the Regular Army in 1788, and afterwards promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel.
"	Edwd. Richardson	"	"	In the Regular Army previously, and afterwards promoted to be Major.
"	John James	"	"	
"	Robert Minnett	"	"	
"	A. N. Montgomery	"	"	
"	Thos. Singleton	"	"	
Lieutenant,	Garmoncy	1793	4s. 8d.	In the Regular Army previously. These gents held double coms.
"	Nixon	"	"	
"	Johnston	"	"	
"	Henry	"	"	
"	Evatt, and Adjt.	"	"	
"	Rawdon, & Q M.	"	"	

Rank.	Name.	Date of Commission.	Pay.	Remarks.
Ensign	Gouldsberry	1793	3s. 8d.	
"	Hamill	"	"	
"	Cecchrane	"	"	
"	Dundas	"	"	
"	Dudgeon	"	"	
"	Tuton	"	"	
Pay Master,		1793.		Lient. Nixon promoted to be Pay Master, 1803.
Adjutant,	Evatt, and Lient.	"	4s. Od.	
Quarter Master	Rawdon & Lient.	"	4s. 8d.	
*Surgeon,	R. Montgomery	"	4s. Od.	
Surgeon's Mate	Mr. Hamill	"	3s. 6d.	

It may be here stated that upon the first enrolment or raising of the Regiment, so respectable were the persons offering themselves for Sergeants that many of them were considered eligible for the situation of subaltern officers; and so difficult was it to make choice that at the formation of the corps, lots were drawn in several instances to decide which of some of those offering themselves should be appointed Ensigns.

Colonel Montgomery being a gentleman of refined taste and most polished habits, was very anxious to have a band formed in his Regiment, and which should be a first-class one, but failed in obtaining a master to his liking until the Regiment had been stationed in the City of Cork in 1795, some couple of years after its embodiment; here he procured an efficient person. (Lodge was the name of the first Band Master in the Regiment), with whom he at once made an arrangement, had him attested in the Regiment as Sergeant, appointing him instructor and leader of the Band, and choosing his bandsmen from amongst the rank and file and drum-

* To the Surgeon an annual allowance was granted of £57 4s. 11½d. in addition to his regimental daily pay.

mers of the Regiment, in course of some few years, the Monaghan Militia band under this man's training became a really good and efficient one, taking rank amongst the best of the Militia bands in Ireland; and with the exception of the Royal Tyrone Militia band, who were so fortunate as to have amongst them a family of musicians—four brothers (their names being Willman), the Monaghan band was second to none other in the service. Here it is right to mention that the corps of drums and bugles in the Regiment were most efficient, and none better supposed to be in the Militia force in the Kingdom—Atwood being the name of the first Drum Major, who had served in, and was brought up in the Regular Army.

Granard, in the County Longford, on the borders of Westmeath, was the first place to which the Regiment after its enrolment was ordered to do duty in, and was quartered in that town 1793-4, thence they received the route to Longford 1794, and they are found in the beautiful City of Cork in 1795-6, giving detachments to garrison and several towns in the county, as was the custom in those times. It is stated that during the period of the Regiment remaining in Cork, both officers and men were highly thought of by the inhabitants, as well as by the gentry of the surrounding neighbourhood. The officers being chiefly gentlemen of property, mixed a good deal with the gentry of the city and its vicinity; and the general conduct and behaviour of the men being such as became soldiers, tended much to their being well thought of and respected by the middle and lower classes of the citizens.

From some cause of a domestic nature, Colonel Montgomery resigned his commission and command of the Regiment early in the year 1797, and it was not very long after until his death took place in Dublin, from whence his remains were brought, and buried in Kilmore Churchyard in the neighbourhood of Monaghan, and very convenient to his late residence in the county.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Powell Leslie of Glasslough, upon the resignation of Colonel Montgomery, was appointed by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Earl Camden), Colonel-in-Chief of the

Regiment, whose father was one of the representatives of the county in Parliament, Colonel Leslie himself representing the county afterwards during the greater part of his life. As Head Colonel, in him was now vested the appointment of all officers belonging to the Regiment. He was popular with the Government, and very much liked by the entire Regiment, ever taking the most lively interest in all its concerns and everything in connexion with it. It was during his command that it became and was looked upon as one of our crack Militia Regiments, and under him supposed to have given more volunteers to the Regular Army than any other Militia Regiment in Ireland; and it is believed that no other Colonel of Militia obtained as many commissions in the line for their subaltern officers as he did, always judicious and careful in the selection of those officers. From his influence with the Government, and his discernment of fitting men, those of his Regiment were in most part gentlemen of steadiness and ability. He could boast of having sent a Dundas, and a Bartley, &c., &c., to the line, the latter who became a General, and commanded the 45th foot, which he never left until his death from his first entering it as an Ensign from the Monaghan Regiment. He was one of several sons of Dr. Bartley, of the town of Monaghan, a highly respectable practitioner, and some of whose relatives are living still in the neighbourhood.

Colonel Leslie, also, upon his promotion to the command of the Regiment, found his non-commissioned officers, generally speaking, a respectable body of men; and from his taking the command, used his influence with his well-to-do tenantry and neighbours, being a gentleman of large property in the county, to send their sons or younger brothers into his Regiment, promoting them if worthy, and by so doing, always kept up a number of non-commissioned officers, upon whom he could rely and place confidence in as to their usefulness, truth, and trustworthiness.

It was in this year, 1797, that an increase of One Shilling per diem was allowed to all officers under the rank of Captain, and a warrant for that purpose was forwarded to all Regiments granting the increase.

In the early part of this year the Regiment is quartered in Belfast, and there stationed 1797-98, during the entire of the Irish rebellion. Whilst the Regiment was quartered here, a newspaper called the "Star" was published in Belfast, having its office somewhere in the neighbourhood of High-street and Waring-street, and from which disseminated a vast amount of treason and disloyalty, publishing sentiments most injurious to the peace and good order of the community. Frequently was its broad sheet to be seen posted up in the most conspicuous parts of the town where public placards or announcements were customarily placed, and numbers of persons eagerly reading and literally swallowing its contents. On a certain day early in the month of May, 1798, the Commanding Officer of the Monaghan's and General Nugent, then in command of the Northern district, rode out one evening, as was often their wont, around the neighbourhood for recreation, and to take note of any circumstance of an extraordinary nature that might come under their observation, when a few of the wild spirits of the Regiment assembled around the house in which the "Star" newspaper was published, and within a period of forty minutes, the printing presses, types, frames, and even the windows of the house, were torn up, scattered and destroyed, and the few fellows who committed the outrage off to their barracks, so that when the affair was investigated and enquired into, not one single man could be identified or sworn to as having been present at the sacking of the house, so suddenly and quickly was the act of destruction performed, and so well did those engaged in it keep their own secret.

At this particular period the light company of the Regiment was, with several other Militia light companies, brigaded at Blaris camp, near Lisburn, a distance of about eight miles from Belfast, under the command of Col. Barbour, and sad to relate, whilst here stationed, the Regiment had four men shot for treason and being United Irishmen. During this Summer the embers of disaffection was fast spreading amongst large numbers of the peasantry and farming classes, and a goodly number of them, chiefly belonging to

the counties of Down and Antrim, rose in rebellion against the constituted authorities in the State, and as a first beginning, determined to possess themselves of the town of Antrim, being by them considered rather a central situation, and suitable for the objects they had in view, which when becoming known to the authorities, they at once promptly despatched the light company of the Monaghan Regiment, stationed at Blaris camp, who were obliged to make a forced march in order to be up in time, and three companies of the Regiment from Belfast, with the 64th foot of the line, part of the 22nd Light Dragoons, and some Yeomanry, both infantry and mounted ; the mounted troop was commanded by the late James Watson Esq., J.P., of Brookhill, county Down. Many years ago, as may be remembered, Brookhill House was owned by James Watson, Esq., J.P., one of the most perfect gentlemen of his day. His father, Commodore Watson, had done good service to his country, and the son proved himself well worthy the fame of his parent. In 1798, Mr. Watson led a troop of the local Yeomanry at the battle of Antrim, and, in the heat of the throng, he cheered on his men with such lusty vigour as to call forth the thanks of the commander. During the latter part of that day his horse was shot under him, and quickly releasing himself from the dying animal he dashed forward on foot, and did not cease his efforts until the army of the United men had been completely routed. The after career of Mr. Watson was that of a country gentleman of that good old school, which, we regret to note, is fast passing away. Brookhill House had long been famed as the seat of a hospitality truly baronial, and during Mr. Watson's day of sturdy strength no one more delighted than he did to see his friends around him. As a sportsman he had few equals, and to the present day the equestrian feats of the lord of the Brookhill Harriers form the subject of many legends. But, while he indulged freely in the sports of the turf and the hunting-field, he did not forget his duties as a resident gentleman. He was an active member of the Grand Panel of the county and an upright magistrate, and in each of these capacities had

earned for himself the highest respect from people of all ranks.

The royalists prevented the rebels from obtaining their object of gaining possession of the town, who were encamped in the suburbs and outskirts of it, and upon their attempting to possess themselves of the town were driven back with much loss, though it was judged the commander of the royalist forces, Col. Clavering, committed a serious error in making his attack upon the rebels so soon as he did, and in not waiting for all his infantry force to be up, both from Blaris camp and Belfast. Had he wisely deferred his attack for a very short period, so many of his splendid dragoons would not have been lost to him. They had charged and drove the enemy before them through the town, cutting the pikemen down like twigs, but before they had time to reform and get back to their former position, the rebels had placed some guns in a most favourable spot, and with their musketry, who were entrenched behind a dead wall, which at that time ran through part of the town, emptied the saddles of the Dragoons most fearfully. Fortunately, however, the infantry coming up at this juncture, and at once going into action, the route and defeat of the rebels became general, and a large quantity of both muskets and pikes, with the guns, fell into the hands of the royalists, who pursued and followed the rebels into Randalstown, where they had taken refuge, and which town Col. Clavering burned and sacked, and previous to doing so, allowed the soldiery two hours' plunder.

The next affair the Regiment was engaged in was at the battle of Ballinahinch, in the county Down, which was fought on the 13th of June, 1798, the Regiment having marched from Belfast the day previous, under the command of General Nugent, with some horse and foot Yeomanry, and part of the 22nd Light Dragoons. The rebels were commanded by General Munroe, who had been formerly an officer in the Irish Volunteers, a good and brave man, but considered too impetuous and unstrategic as a commander. He had some ship's guns well placed and capable, if well served, of doing much mischief. On the Monaghan Regiment marching into action, they

were met by the fire of these guns, forced back, but only momentarily, the Regiment having instantly rallied, repulsed and drove back the rebels, who appeared completely stunned by a well directed fire of musketry just then poured into them by the grenadier company of the Regiment ; and here it should be stated how a man of pluck and mettle may, at times, inspire his men with a portion of his own heroism. Lieutenant Gouldsberry, cheering the men of his company (the Grenadiers) led them on in a most gallant manner, and doing good service during the entire engagement. The Regiment had to deplore the loss of their Adjutant (Evatt) in this engagement. He was shot out of a window whilst the rebels were being pursued through the town. He was the only officer of the regiment killed, and its loss in rank and file was very trifling. The town was pillaged, sacked, and fired, and was given up to the soldiery to plunder for upwards of twelve hours.

From Belfast the Regiment now gets the route for Enniskillen, the county town of Fermanagh, remaining there for the greater part of 1799, and from which place, towards the end of the year, they receive the route to Londonderry, where they are quartered during part of 1799 and 1800, giving detachments to many of the neighbouring towns of the county, also one to Bun-crana, in the county Donegal.

Whilst the Regiment was quartered here, the late rebellion having been chiefly stamped out, the most harrassing duty now to be performed by the troops was on behalf of the revenue, Revenue officers almost weekly, calling upon the commanding officer for parties to assist in the suppression and detection of illicit distillation, vulgarly called "still-hunting", the manufacturing of illicit whisky being much in vogue by the peasantry and small farmers of the county at this period ; but as each man of the party called out to perform this duty was paid a small amount, according to his rank, it in some measure atoned for the fatigue and disagreeableness attending thereon.

Early in the year 1801 the Regiment is ordered to the town of

Sligo, in which place they remained until the Spring of 1802, from whence, in consequence of the Peace of Aimens, the Regiment was ordered home to their county town of Monaghan, there to be disembodied, and which they were, but yet only for a remarkably short period of time; for in consequence of the war with France and this country breaking out again early in the year 1803, the Regiment was ordered to be a second time embodied, clothed, equipped, and drilled; and becoming efficient, and up to their strength in a very short while, they receive the route for Baltinglass, in the county Kildare, to which they marched, and there remained until the latter end of 1804; thence to Cashel, in the county Tipperary, from whence they receive the route for Clonmel, the capital of the county, in 1805, a town in which at all times a considerable body of troops were stationed, and required most probably from the disturbed and unruly state of the peasantry of the county. In July of this year the light company was ordered to the Curragh of Kildare, there to be brigaded with the light companies of several other Militia Regiments under a general officer, to be ready for any emergency or urgent duty for which they might be required.

It was during the Regiment being quartered here that at the half-yearly inspection General Meyrick gave the commanding officer the greatest praise for the state of efficiency in which he had the Regiment, and expressed himself much pleased with the appearance and cleanliness of the men, finding fault only with some of their accoutrements, and forthwith ordering the Regiment to be supplied with a quantity of new belts and pouches, and also a number of pioneers new appointments as well. From Clonmel the Regiment receives the route for Prosperous, in the county Kildare, remaining here during the greater part of 1806. In this year a very strict order was issued from Dublin Castle enjoining all commanding officers of regiments, and officers on detachment, to forward to headquarters the state of the country in which they may be located, as to its quietness, peaceability, and the general disposition of the inhabitants; and in this year also was promulgated stringent orders

from the authorities that a special return be forwarded to the Adj.-General's Office in Dublin stating the number of parties given every month for assistance to the Revenue officers in the execution of their duty when still-hunting, the number of the men, the name of the person in command, the time the party were out from quarters engaged in such service, and their success or failure in obtaining stills, heads, worms, malt, singlings, &c., &c.; also stating the amount which each person of the party under the Revenue officers would become entitled to in case of securing the still or any portion of it. If the whole apparatus of an illicit still was secured, each private soldier was to receive a sum of 5s. 5d., Corporal 8s. 1½d., Sergeant 11s. 4½d., and so down, in proportion to the success of the party. Notwithstanding this reward, liberal as it might be called, it was a duty never much desired by the soldiery, because of its extreme fatigue and harassing nature.

It was during the stay of the Regiment in this place that one of the Sergeants (Duncan) unfortunately for himself, remained out of his quarters too late in some low public house in the town one market day, was set upon, cast into the street, and so dreadfully beaten that when found by the piquet on duty, he was quite insensible, and died from the effects of this beating within two days. The country people not having been yet reconciled to the soldiery from the days of '98, many of them, no doubt, from just causes, as not unlikely they or some of their friends had suffered from the cruelties of the soldiery in days now past, in retaliation for the barbarities perpetrated by the insurgents also of former days. No clue could ever be found as to the actors in this murder, although much pains was taken at the time to investigate and probe the matter, but no sifting could ever find out the guilty parties.

From Prosperous the regiment was ordered to the city of Dublin, there to do duty, and were quartered in James'-street barrack, still retaining its name as a Crack Militia Corps, its officers being highly thought of as a body of intelligent gentlemen and well disciplined officers, those of them who were married, with their ladies, attend-

ing in general, all the levees and drawing-rooms held by the then Lord Lieutenant in the castle.

It was whilst the Regiment was quartered in Dublin that an order for the augmentation of the Regiment took place, from 70 to 100 rank and file each company, as well as two field officers, making an increase to the Regiment of 240 men, and ordered to be kept at its full strength of 100 men per company, with a proportionate number of non-commissioned officers. At this period, also, was raised the daily pay of the officers of the Army, advancing it from what it was in 1797 to the present rate (1870), the increase to date from the 24th day of June, 1806, so that now for upwards of 64 years has the regimental pay of all the officers, both in the Regular Army and Militia, remained at the appointed rates ; and at this period, also, was given a bounty of Ten Guineas to every Militiaman found fit to serve in the line, and who chose to volunteer into the Regular Army.

From Dublin, in the Autumn of 1808, the Regiment receives the route for Enniscorthy, in the county Wexford, which had been the scene of many tragic events during the late rebellion of 1798, for in the neighbourhood of the town, or rather close by it, stands the famous Vinegar Hill, upon which the rebels of that period had fixed their encampment whilst in possession of the town of Enniscorthy, and here were very many cruelties committed upon the persons of the royalists in those unhappy days of violence and oppression. A very severe and bloody engagement took place on this hill in the Summer of 1798, when the soldiery and yeomanry succeeded in overcoming and dispersing the insurgents.

It was whilst the Regiment was being quartered here that General Floyd, the inspecting officer, at the usual half-yearly inspection of the Regiment, expressed his great satisfaction with the discipline, fine appearance, and physique of the men, so much so, that he afterwards forwarded a letter to the commanding officer stating that so satisfied and pleased was he with the entire Regiment, its general appearance, internal economy, and everything

connected with it, that he would take the earliest opportunity of making a special and most favourable report respecting it to the commander of His Majesty's forces in Ireland, thereby shewing how deservedly was the Regiment entitled to its appellation of a crack corps.

It may be here related that a young lady in the neighbourhood, the daughter of a Yeomanry officer, fell in love with one of the Grenadier Sergeants of the Regiment, a remarkably fine looking young man at that period. It occurred in this way : She, like many others of her rank, used frequently to drive out on review and field days to see and to admire the soldiery, and on one day on the Regiment being engaged at ball practice, she stepped forward and asked this Sergeant (he being only armed with a halbert, as all Sergeants in those days were) to procure her a firelock until she would try a shot at the target. The man did so, and loaded the piece several times for her, she hitting the target every shot. It transpired that on a certain day, during the past rebellion, when her father being from home and engaged with his corps, that a party of six men came to the house in which his family resided, determined on plundering it, and most likely, if resisted, to commit a worse crime. The house was, at this time, only occupied by this young lady, her sister and mother, an old man (the butler), and a young servant maid. Being the residence of a yeomanry officer, it was well supplied with both arms and ammunition ; and upon the alarm being given that the house was already surrounded, this lady immediately procured a firelock which was loaded, went to the drawing-room window, and demanded from those outside their object or business, or what they wanted ? They replied they wanted everything—money, silver, and all the pewter plates and dishes in the house. She warned them off, stating at the same time, that the house was well secured and barricaded, and they could obtain no entrance, upon which two of the fellows more daring than the others, made a rush to the hall-door, intending to force it open, upon which she fired from the window, taking shelter as well as possible behind the

shutters, and wounded one of the party. This quite exasperated them, and they appeared more determined than ever to obtain an entrance into the house, on which she again fired, killing this time one of the men. Her sister and the old butler being inside the room loading the firelocks for her, she eventually fired twenty rounds, killing two and wounding one out of the six rebels, on which they decamped, bringing with them their two dead comrades. This young lady was afterwards married to the Grenadier Sergeant, and upon his being discharged from the regiment, returned with him to her native place in the county of Wexford.

In Enniscorthy the Regiment remained until 1810, when ordered to Caher, in which town it remained but for a very short while until again being sent to Clonmel, where the Regiment was quartered for a considerable time. It was while the Regiment was stationed here that Corporal Robert Cherry of the band, who had been a drummer boy at the formation of the Regiment in 1793, was sent for six months to London by the commanding officer, to be under the tuition of the celebrated music master, Briscoli, in order to his being taught and made capable of instructing and taking charge of the band, previous to his appointment of Sergeant and Band Master. Whilst being quartered in this town many of the surrounding peasantry, still tainted with the disaffection of '98, and in general, almost as a rule, troublesome and turbulent, and now under the name of Whiteboys, Chanivests, Caravats, &c., &c., gave great annoyance to the gentry and magistrates, frequently committing the most daring acts of wanton and unprovoked robbery, and even amongst themselves blood was very often shed from what was called faction fights taking place, and not unfrequently ending in murder, from their utter lawlessness and disregard of the constituted authorities.

In those days, and for nearly twenty years after, until the law was changed, the going Judge of Assize and the Quarter Sessions Barrister, had the power of ordering persons brought up for trial before them, if found guilty, to be flogged, according to the nature

of the crime charged against them ; and it was a mode of punishment very frequently resorted to at this period. The manner was to tie the culprit's hands to a car or cart, himself walking behind, and the horse being led by a constable at a slow pace, and according to the greatness or malignity of the crime was the measure of the punishment judged by the distance which the car or cart had to traverse, and the duty of administering this punishment at this particular period, though afterwards changed, was committed to military drummers. If the person to be flogged was a likely man and considered fit to serve in the regular army, and provided his crime had not been of a very aggravated nature, he, not unfrequently, got his choice of enlisting into a regiment serving abroad or take his punishment. Numbers enlisted upon the terms, and many others elected to receive the flogging. The following incident is related of a drummer boy of the Monaghan's, then barely 14 years of age, and who afterwards became big drummer in the band: A remarkably fine looking young fellow of the county, described as being 6 feet 3 inches in height, and being represented as only 23 years of age, had been sentenced to be flogged for being engaged in a faction fight in which another young man had lost his life, and the punishment ordered to be inflicted by military drummers, and the car to which the prisoner was to be tied to be drawn from the main guard-house in Clonmel to the end of the main street and back. When the day of his having to receive his punishment arrived, and when stripped and undressed, his fine and manly appearance struck everyone present who must necessarily attend at these distressing scenes, with pity and commiseration, and every legitimate argument was used by the Sheriff and others present to induce him to enlist and escape this sore ordeal, but no ; he cursed the *sogers*, said he hated and despised them, and would die before he would put a red coat upon his back, with many other bitter epithets against King George, his Government, and Army. Four drummers had been told off for the punishment of this man, two of them belonging to the Wexford Militia, then also quartered in

Clonmel, and two of the Monaghan's. It had been arranged that one of the Wexford drummers was to inflict the first twenty-five lashes. The lad of the Monaghan's above alluded to being so much vexed and ryled at hearing so many vile expressions from the culprit about the King and the army, that he offered to give the Wexford drummer, who was to inflict the first twenty-five, a day's pay if he would allow him to take his place, and wager Half-a-Crown besides that if he did so, that before the first twenty-five lashes were administered he, the culprit, would be glad to enlist. The arrangement took place between the lads, the Monaghan drummer getting the cats, and as he prophesied, the prisoner, previous to his receiving the twentieth lash, cried out in the most piteous manner for mercy, and that he would 'list, the Sheriff, however, and others, telling him it was too late, and the man received his punishment.

After remaining in Clonmel for a considerable period, the Regiment receives the route, 1811, for Rathkeale, in the county Limerick, a town of no considerable importance, seated on the river Deel, and having only a very small barrack, the Regiment giving detachments to some neighbouring towns; and thence, 1811-12, they receive the route to march to Limerick, there to be quartered, and in which city they remained until getting the route for England. The Regiment was marched from Limerick to the city of Cork in two divisions, embarking from the latter city, and landing at Plymouth, where they were quartered, and also at Dartmoor, chiefly engaged in doing duty over a very large number of French prisoners, whom the English Nation had here confined as prisoners of war. In Plymouth the Regiment remained until peace was concluded with the Emperor of the French in the year 1814, and from Plymouth it was ordered home to its own county in Ireland, there to remain until an order for its disembodiment should be received from the Government. The regiment was landed at Newry, and remained there for several weeks previous to its being marched to Monaghan. It arrived in Monaghan early in the Autumn of 1814,

and in due course the order for disembodiment coming to the officer commanding, the regiment was accordingly disbanded, but only for a very few months, for upon the Emperor of the French, Napoleon 1st., flying from Elba, or rather escaping therefrom, authority arrived to Colonel Leslie to recruit, enrol, and again embody the regiment to its full quota of volunteers, and which was effected within a very short space of time, for large numbers of the men who had been but a few months previously dismissed joined again, and the Regiment was got up within a remarkably short period, clothed, equipped, and drilled, remaining in the county town after embodiment, the men in billets and the officers in lodgings until the month of September, 1815, when a route was received by the commanding officer ordering the Regiment to proceed to Roscrea in the county Tipperary, to which town they marched in two divisions, band and head-quarters with the first division, being a march of seven days, as in those times the luxury of railways was then unknown, by which troops now-a-days are so conveniently and quickly despatched from place to place. In Roscrea the regiment remained, giving detachments to Kilbeggan, Borrisokane, and Borrisnorsory, until March, 1816, peace in the meantime having been concluded with the French nation, and in the latter end of this month the Regiment was ordered back again to Monaghan, there to remain until inspected by a general officer, and until an authority for the disembodiment of the Regiment would arrive to the commanding officer, which did in due course. The General's inspection of those to be retained upon the staff having taken place, the Regiment was disbanded in April, 1816.

It may be here mentioned that an incident took place upon the arrival of the Regiment very nearly turning out both unpleasant and disagreeable. The Spring Assizes for the county were being held at the time, and the Judges sitting on the bench in the old Court-house, which was then situated in the diamond or square, where troops when passing through the town were generally marched into previous to being dismissed to their billets. As the

regiment was marching through Church-square, on their way to the Diamond, the band playing, and the colours of the Regiment unfurled, Lieut.-Colonel Ker, the officer in command, riding in front, a message came from the Court-House "to stop that music." Col. Ker at once, and on the moment, requested to know if that message came from the High Sheriff, for if it did, he would challenge him within twenty minutes; but on learning that it came from one of the Judges, he treated it with silence, not however permitting his band to cease playing until the proper time, when the men had marched into the square, were halted, dressed, and dismissed to their billets. It was remarked that the Colonel was very indignant at the message, though he attended the Assizes most punctual himself as a Grand Juror and country gentleman for many years of his life, afterwards having, so far as he himself was concerned, turned his sword into a pruning hook.

The following is a list of the several officers holding commissions in the Regiment upon its disembodiment; and it may be here observed that all the subaltern officers serving on full pay at this period were allowed a retiring pension of 2s. 6d. per diem during life, but liable to serve in case of re-embodiment, or when called up for active service. :—

Rank.	Name.	Country.			Years of Service	Date of Commission.	
		Irish	Eng	Scot			
Colonel	Chas. P. Leslie	1			48	23	Aprl 25, 1793
Lieut.-Colonel	*John Ker	1			59	38	May 2, 1793
Majors	*A. Montgomery	1			59	39	May 2, 1793
"	Thomas Coote	1			26	5	Aug 25, 1813
Captains	Robt. Minnett	1			48	23	May 2, 1793
"	Thos. Cottnam	1			39	13	Jun. 4, 1803
"	Walter Tyler	1			52	10	Feb. 19, 1806
"	R. W. Maxwell	1			25	9	July 23, 1807
"	R. Atkinson	1			32	10	Aug. 2, 1806
"	Thos. Seaver	1			28	3	Nov. 2, 1813
"	John Cronin		1		36	2	Mar. 7, 1814
"	Chas. Dawson	1			21	1	Jan. 10, 1816

* Previously in the line.

Rank.	Name.	Country				Years of Service	Date of Commission.
		Irish	Eng	Scot	Amer		
Lieutenants	*Jas. Nixon	1			46	23	May 7, 1793
"	Alex. Dudgeon	1			42	23	May 3, 1793
"	† Wm. Johnson	1			38	19	Nov. 2, 1797
"	Robt. Thetford	1			35	18	Oct. 29, 1798
"	Alex. Moutray	1			40	17	Mar 15, 1799
"	Francis Hanna	1			37	17	Mar 29, 1799
"	Robt. Forster	1			54	16	June 3, 1800
"	James Seton	1			34	16	June 2, 1800
"	William Ley	1			32	10	Jun. 25, 1806
"	Wm. Anketell	1			42	8	Jan. 25, 1808
Ensigns	Wm. Campbell	1			30	8	Dec 27, 1808
"	John Anketell	1			25	5	Aug 20, 1810
"	Francis Lucas	1			20	3	May 11, 1813
"	John Dawson	1			21	2	Oct. 2, 1813
"	Wm. Murdock	1			21	2	July 26, 1814
"	Alex. Wright	1			19	1	July 28, 1815
Pay Master	James Nixon	1			46	23	Dec 13, 1803
Adjutant	† John Ross			1	35	20	Feb. 14, 1814
Quarter Master	Wm. Johnson	1			38	19	Aprl 14, 1803
Surgeon	R. Montgomery	1			46	23	June 3, 1793
Asst. Surgeon	Charles Ley	1			31	8	July 1, 1808

The permanent staff, band, and drums of the regiment were ordered by Col. Leslie to Classlough, there to remain until further orders. The regiment as before stated being an eight company one, the staff consisted of four officers and ninety-one men, viz :—

- 1 Adjutant Ross.
- 1 Quarter-Master Johnson.
- 1 Pay-Master Nixon.
- 1 Surgeon Montgomery.
- 1 Sergt.-Major Rowland.
- 1 Quarter-Master Sergt. Stokes.
- 1 Drum-Major Somers.
- 40 Sergeants.
- 32 Corporals.
- 16 Drummers.

* Pay Master.

† Quarter Master.

‡ Previously in the regular army.

Being four Sergeants, five Corporals, and two Drummers for each company.

Here the staff of the regiment was quartered, having a large house in the centre of the village fitted up for the stores and guard-room, but with the exception of a few old drum shells, some old musical instruments, and the store chests of the regiment, which contained the books and papers belonging thereto, there was no other description of stores, as the arms and accoutrements of the regiment had all been forwarded and lodged in the Government store at Charlemont, with the exception of a firelock and set of accoutrements for each man on the strength, as every one upon the permanent staff was considered capable of bearing arms, no boys being allowed upon it. The staff were allowed in those days only one complete suit of clothing every two years, with a small allowance for fuel, light, and lodgings. A parade was kept up by order of Col. Leslie every Wednesday and Friday, and on Sundays a Church parade, at which all were to attend, sick and on duty alone excepted, when the men were marched to Church and played thereto by the band; and on the 24th of every month, then the muster-day, though since changed to the last day of the month, a parade in heavy marching order, with full kits in knapsack was, as a matter of duty, always kept up.

Colonel Leslie did everything possible in the way of getting his staff comfortably housed and fixed in the village and its immediate neighbourhood, and it must not be forgotten that his care went even to the welfare of their families, and in the matter of their education he was ever mindful and considerate. A regimental school had always, when the regiment was embodied, been kept up in it, and an efficient master provided, only, however, as supernumery of his rank of Sergeant, therefore, when the regiment came to be dis-embodied, this non-commissioned officer must naturally be struck off the strength, but Col. Leslie still wishing to retain a school-master for the benefit of the children of his staff had him retained upon the strength by allowing a Sergeant, who from his length of service

was entitled to receive a pension, to be discharged, thereby shewing his best wishes for the education and welfare of the children of the men of whom he was in command.

From the year 1816 to 1822 the staff of the regiment remained at the same strength as when disembodied, when an order arrived from the War Office to reduce the permanent staff of the regiment to

1 Sergt.-Major Rowland.	24 Sergeants.
1 Quarter-Master Sergt. Stokes.	16 Corporals.
1 Drum-Major Somers.	12 Drummers.

being three Sergeants, two Corporals, and one Drummer, including two extra Drummers for each of the flank companies. This reduction to many members of the staff was a sad disappointment, at least to those whose length of service did not entitle them to receive pensions ; most luckily, however, just at this period the Police or Constabulary force of Ireland was being organized, and every man of Col. Leslie's staff not entitled by length of service to receive a pension was, through his interest placed in the force, and being well drilled and in general intelligent men, the greater number of them were promoted at once to be Sergeants in the force.

The permanent staff, now reduced to 55 men, still retaining the four staff officers, remained so until the year 1828 when an order from the War Office was issued to the commanding officer ordering a further reduction in the Militia staff, discharging all the Corporals, two Drummers, eight Sergeants, and the Quarter-Master Sergeant, the order desiring to retain upon the permanent staff only one Sergt.-Major, one Drum-Major, sixteen Sergeants, and ten drummers, being two Sergeants and one Drummer for each company, with one extra Drummer for each of the flank companies, thereby reducing the number of men to be retained upon the staff to twenty-eight. As was mentioned before, Colonel Leslie never omitted or forgot to promote or interest himself on behalf of any of his well-deserving non-commissioned officers. It may be stated that through his interest, previous to this reduction, the Sergt.-Major of the regiment (Rowland) obtained the governorship of the county

prison. Reed, a former Quarter-Master Sergeant of his, he had procured a situation for in the revenue. Crowe, another of his non-commissioned officers, was appointed governor of the county Louth prison at Dundalk. Two of his band's-men were appointed county and assistant surveyors, and several others of them to highly respectable situations of trust and emolument, chiefly through his interest. Being a member of the Imperial Parliament for the greater part of his life and generally popular with the Government, his influence and interest was very considerable.

In November, 1831, Colonel Leslie died, much and deservedly regretted by a large and numerous circle of friends, as well as by many in the humbler walks of life who had opportunities of knowing his sterling worth and genuine goodness of heart.

Some year or two previous to the death of Colonel Leslie, an Act of Parliament had been passed the legislature creating the office of Lord Lieutenant in every county in Ireland same as in England, and in those gentlemen was vested the appointment of the Head Colonels and all other officers of the County Militia regiments, which had been hitherto under the patronage of the Head Colonel commanding; and Lord Rossmore being the then Lord Lieutenant of the County Monaghan, appointed Lieutenant Colonel John Madden of Hilton Park, (whose father had been Lieutenant-Col. in the regiment so far back as 1806, he being himself at the same time a Captain in the regiment, but in some years afterwards, promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel) to the command of the regiment, his commission as such bearing date January 23rd, 1832; and in conformity to his wish, the permanent staff was removed from Glasslough into Monaghan, he considering it much more central and convenient to himself.

The staff was provided with quarters and suitable accommodation for the stores by Lord Rossmore, and a guard of two men mounted daily over them, nothing of moment taking place upon the staff, except an occasional new appointment of a Sergeant when one entitled to a pension or otherwise becoming unfit for service may have been discharged.

In the year 1834 an order from the Horse Guards was issued desiring a further reduction of the permanent staffs of all Militia regiments, this time reducing three of the staff officers, viz.: the Pay Master, Quarter Master, and the Surgeon, these officers to receive a retiring allowance if entitled thereto by length of service. The first two named officers did receive pensions, but the latter officer (Robinson) being only appointed in 1822, after the death of Doctor Montgomery, who had been in the regiment from 1793, was considered ineligible for a pension from his short term of service.

The permanent staff of the regiment was now to consist of—

1 Adjutant with the rank of Captain.

1 Sergeant-Major, and

8 Company Sergeants.

The order went on to state that in the event of any of these ten men dying or being discharged, no vacancies were on any pretence whatever to be filled up, but the men allowed to die off.

Early in the year 1836, Colonel Madden from declining years, resigned his commission in, and command of the regiment, and Lord Rossmore, the Lieutenant of the county, appointed his brother, Colonel the Honble. Henry Westenra, of Camla Vale, near Monaghan, a most gallant and distinguished officer, to the command of the regiment, a gentleman who had been a soldier from his youth, had seen much foreign service, and been engaged in every action his regiment, the 8th Royal Irish Hussars, had taken part in, and which he commanded for many years; indeed retaining his command until pretty far advanced in life, so devoted was he to the Army and his regiment; but the entire family of the Westenras might be called a family of soldiers, Colonel Westenra's commission as Colonel-in-Chief of the Monaghan Militia bearing date 22nd March, 1836, and about ten years after we find him resigning his command, and Lord Rossmore, his nephew, (old Lord Rossmore having died in the Autumn of 1842, and his eldest son, the Hon. Henry Robert Westenra, now Lord Rossmore, inheriting his father's estates and titles), Lord Lieutenant of the county, and Head Colonel of the

regiment, having been appointed thereto by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, his commission in the regiment bearing date 28th day of November, 1846.

In the month of July, 1850, Captain Ross, his Adjutant, died, but no appointment made in his stead, agreeable to the former order as issued from the War Office, the Sergeant-Major of the regiment being entrusted with the payment of the staff, rendering his accounts through the Head Colonel, Lord Rossmore.

It should be here mentioned that his lordship from taking command of the regiment was careful, as occasion offered, to apply to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for commissions in the regiment for such gentlemen as he conceived eligible to receive appointments in the corps, although the rank was at that period, and for some time after, merely honorary.

In the year 1854, war breaking out with Russia, towards the latter part of that year an order was issued to Lord Rossmore from Dublin Castle, acquainting him that he should at once commence to recruit and enrol volunteers in his county regiment, and a beating order authorising him so to do was forwarded to him in due course, and in accordance with the "Census" of the county, his regiment was to consist of six companies, with the proper number of officers, the rank and file to number 647 men independent of the permanent staff; and it may be here stated that upon the arrival of the order authorizing the enrolment and organizing of the regiment, the permanent staff, from death and other causes, had been reduced down to two men, viz:—the Sergt.-Major (Harvey), and one Sergeant (M'Coy.)

Lord Rossmore being so thoroughly esteemed and respected, and so well known as a nobleman of exalted worth and kindness, it was who amongst a large number of the gentry could now procure commissions for either themselves or their sons to serve under him, and he was able in a short period to select the greater number of his officers. It required all his lordship's well known tact, judgment, and discernment, now to look out and procure a suitable.

officer for his Adjutant, it being an understood and well known fact how much depends upon the discipline and energy of that officer in making a good and efficient regiment. His choice, which proved both wise and judicious, and which turned out most fortunate for the discipline and conduct of the regiment, fell upon his own brother-in-law, Captain Jesse Lloyd, of the 47th foot, in which regiment he had served as Captain for a lengthened period, having entered the army when very young, to him was entrusted, and most justly so (Lord Rossmore himself having never been in the regular Army) the arranging of the very many details connected with a regiment, and on him devolved the very onerous and arduous duty of seeing everything connected with the regiment correctly and fairly carried out. Of him it might with all truth be said, he was the right man in the right place. His influence, also, was the means of bringing a large number of good non-commissioned officers from his old regiment who helped much now in conducting the internal arrangements of their new corps, from their known ability, steadiness, and good character, as Capt. Lloyd was careful only of bringing such into the regiment. He also got his own old Sergt.-Major (Purcell) from the 47th, a man of most exemplary character, an efficient and experienced drill, of kindly disposition, though strict withal; he was a most useful and intelligent man, and became a general favorite in the regiment, particularly with the younger men and recruits, they would do anything for him, though at times duty demanded sternness and decision, but in him it was at all times accompanied with kindness, and impartiality as well.

The regiment was ordered to be embodied on the 22nd January, 1855, and it was not until June of the same year that Lieut.-Colonel Forster joined from the Crimea, where he had been with his regiment, the 77th foot, when he and the Adjutant, both so fully qualified for their respective duties, very soon brought the regiment up to what in years gone by it had been justly named, viz:—"A crack Militia corps", both gentlemen intent on making it earn a character for itself, which would reflect honor upon them and its noble commander, and also be creditable to the entire body.

The following are the names of the officers found upon the muster roll of the regiment at the embodiment of 1855, with the dates of their commissions, after a peace of nearly 40 years, and the regiment being all that length of time in a disembodied state.

Rank.	Name.	Date of Commission.	Pay.	Remarks.
Colonel,	Lord Rossmore,	1846	22s 6d	Previously in the regular army.
Lieut.-Colonel	Thos. O. Forster,	1855	17s 0d	
Major,	Walter D. Shirley,	1855	16s 0d	Previously in the regular army
Captains,	Thomas Coote,	1834	10s 6d	Previously in the regular army
"	Joseph Whitsitt,	1846	"	
"	Charles Boyle,	"	"	
"	Edward W. Bond,	"	"	
"	E. P. Morphy,	1855	"	
"	Thomas Stopford,	"	"	
Lieutenants,	M. Blakley,	1846	6s 6d	
"	M. E. Lewis,	1848	"	
"	John Welsh,	1855	"	
"	Richard Coote,	"	"	
"	George Smith,	"	"	
"	Adam Fuller,	"	"	
Ensigns,	George A. Shegog	1855	5s 3d	
"	Freak Dudgeon,	"	"	
"	Richard Ross,	"	"	
"	Robert Thomson,	"	"	
"	Edward Fiddes,	"	"	
"	John C. Dawson.	"	"	
Adjuant,	Jesse Lloyd,	1854	10s 6d	Previously in the regular army
Pay Master,	Robert Thomson,	1855	15s 0d	Previously in the Tyrone Militia
Qur. Master,	William Watson,	"	6s 6d	Previously in the Monaghan Militia.
Surgeon,	William Temple,	"	15s 0d	
Asst. Surgeon,	George F. Adams,	"	7s 6d	

It is worthy to remark that out of all the officers on the muster roll of the regiment when last disembodied (1816) three only remained alive, and who from their advanced age were excused by the Lord Lieutenant from now serving, and permitted to retain their pensions.

The regiment from being the 1st., or Monaghan Regiment of Militia, became now the 121st. As the Militia force had so long been in abeyance, the numbers of the different regiments were balloted for, and thus the change in the number took place, a change much and greatly regretted by the connexions of some of those who had formerly served in the corps when it ranked first after the line, and which it always did from its first formation up to the present time. The regiment remained in the town of Monaghan from January to September, occupying the small barrack up to the number which it would accommodate, the remainder of the men being billeted amongst the inhabitants of the town, recruiting parties being stationed in Clones and Carrickmacross, the other smaller towns in the county being visited regularly by the Adjutant and a recruiting party for the purpose of enrolling volunteers for the regiment, and numbers of respectable young fellows in the neighbourhood coming in every day to join at head quarters, wishing to let Lord Rossmore see their willingness to be enrolled in his regiment, and their wish to serve under him.

His lordship being a nobleman of polished habits, very refined taste and acquirements, and particularly fond of music, was determined upon having a first-rate band in his regiment, and his experience and judgment led him in the right path to having such. He went himself to London, obtained a band-master, had first class, and the newest improved instruments purchased, and a very short time elapsed until he had his band formed and under training, he, besides, procuring from the line a number of experienced musicians which added greatly to the efficiency of the band, so that they were soon able to perform very respectably, his lordship taking the most lively interest in their success, and in procuring new and first-class music for them.

The corps of drums and bugles belonging to the regiment were not only fair, but in course of a few months, remarkably good, the Adjutant having obtained a Drum-Major (M'Gann) from the 64th foot of the line fully capable of instructing and teaching in this department. A goodly number of intelligent lads offering, they in a short time became excellent drummers, a circumstance chiefly to be attributed to the vigilance, activity, and discernment of the Adjutant in choosing out smart boys for this duty.

During the period the regiment was in Monaghan hardly a week passed without a large party of the officers dining with Lord and Lady Rossmore at the Park ; and Lady Rossmore, previous to their leaving the town, gave a very grand ball to the officers and gentry of the county. Indeed it might be truly said that her ladyship took almost as much interest in the regiment as did Lord Rossmore. She it was who presented the regiment with its new colours, her interest in it never appearing to flag, being almost daily upon the parade ground in her carriage during the Summer. And such was Lord Rossmore's attention and punctuality to his duties that he was to be found daily in the orderly-room with as much regularity as his Adjutant. It may be mentioned that the day selected for the presentation of the colours to the regiment was one of most royal weather; and her ladyship mounted on a white charger took occasion after the consecration of them by the Rev. Mr. Bury, and in giving them over in charge of the two junior Ensigns, to pay a very marked compliment to Lieut.-Colonel Forster, and all the officers and men of the regiment, trusting that as in years gone by they had always been deemed worthy of admiration and praise, so they would still continue, by their character and conduct, to merit the esteem and regard of those placed in command over them; and concluded by saying that she had every confidence in the event of the Monaghan's being called upon to protect these colours in defence of Queen and country, as they had in troublous times now happily long past, her Majesty might rely upon the affection, fealty, and loyalty of the officers and men of her Monaghan Regiment of Militia.

Col. Forster made a most happy and suitable reply to her ladyship, thanking her most warmly for her kindness, and on behalf of himself and the regiment returning his best thanks for all the many compliments she paid them, assuring her she would not soon be forgotten in the regiment, and her address would sink deep into the hearts of everyone then assembled around her.

In the month of May, 1855, the regiment was inspected for the first time after its embodiment by General Thomas, and Colonel Lord Rossmore was highly complimented by that officer upon the general appearance and discipline of the men under him. During this Summer, also, the regiment was called upon at two different periods to give volunteers to the line ; and so pleased had been General Thomas with the regiment from his inspection of it previously that he had a non-commissined officer from his own old regiment, the 20th foot, sent specially to canvas and solicit the men of the Monaghan's, who were so inclined, to enlist into that old and distinguished corps, but the larger number by far went into the 46th and 47th regiments of the line, whilst a good many chose to enter the artillery and cavlary.

Early in the month of September the regiment received the route for Armagh, in which city it only remained for some months ; getting the route thence for Cavan, and only remaining in that town for a few weeks ; thence, January, 1856, ordered to Belturbet, a small place in the same county, but much better accommodated with barracks, leaving however a detachment of two companies under the command of Major Shirley in Cavan, there to remain until further orders.

Late in the month of May in this year the regiment was inspected by General Gough, attended by Colonel Brough, who complimented Lord Rossmore upon commanding so fine a body of men, and Lieut.-Colonel Forster for the state of discipline in which he found the regiment. He remarked that their appearance, cleanliness, steadiness under arms, and general good conduct, reflected much credit upon every officer in the regiment, being convinced that

great pains must have been taken by both officers and non commissioned officers to bring the regiment up to its present state of training, adding that it would give him much pleasure to convey this report to the higher authorities. He also examined the regimental books, and expressed himself satisfied with the correct manner in which they were kept, and being particularly gratified at seeing so very few enteries in the company defaulters books.

During the stay of the regiment in Belturbet it was called upon a third time, within a very few moths, for more volunteers to the line, and this time, as before, responded very heartily to the call, a goodly number of smart, active young men, indeed amongst them some of the very best recruits in the regiment, cheerfully offering themselves for extended service in the line, this time the bulk of them going into the 47th foot ; and to their credit be it observed, that in a few years afterwards many of the non-commissioned officers of the 47th regiment were composed of the men who had previously volunteered from the Monaghan Militia.

Lord Rossmore was enabled from the number of his men which volunteered to serve in the regular army, to claim three commissions in the line, and which he bestowed upon three of his Ensigns, viz :— Ross, Thomson, and Dudgeon, all rising to higher grades in the service within a short period, and becoming good, steady and efficient officers.

Peace with Russia having been concluded, the regiment was ordered back to Monaghan in the month of July, there to remain until authority should arrive for its disembodiment. Meantime Lord Rossmore had desired and ordered a grand banquet to be given to all the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment, and which took place, upwards of five hundred persons having been regaled and feasted with a most substantial dinner of roast beef, plumb pudding, with fowls and other delicacies, &c. ; and every man, after partaking of this meal, served out with a quart of the best Castlebellingham ale. It would be needless to say how enthusiastically the health of his lordship and Lady Rossmore was drunk by everyone present, for the humblest private in the regi-

ment felt proud at having to say that he had served under his lordship. Several fair speeches were made by some of the non-commissioned officers upon the occasion, and many were the good-natured and cordial remarks passed upon the urbanity, kindness, and goodness of his lordship and his family.

The authority for the disembodiment of the regiment having arrived from Dublin Castle, it took place on the 29th August, 1856. It may be mentioned that Lieut.-Colonel Forster and the officers of the regiment, wishing to pay a compliment to Lord and Lady Rossmore for their many acts of kindness and attention, entertained them at a very grand and magnificent ball in the county Court-House, inviting the gentry of the county and neighbourhood to meet them. It was got up in the most stylish and luxurious manner, a purveyor having been brought from Dublin specially for the occasion ; and it was a source of great satisfaction to the officers that it came off so remarkably well, everyone present, and there were some hundreds, being highly pleased and delighted with the politeness shown by Colonel Forster and the other officers for their comfort, amusement, and enjoyment, Lieut.-Colonel Forster and his brother, Captain Forster, deserving much credit, being the moving springs in the entire arrangement of the whole matter.

The author would here beg to narrate, although most unwilling to be thought either anxious or wishful of introducing into these records anything that could be thought or considered as relating to self ; yet in justice to Lord Rossmore and his brother officers, whose kindness, cordiality, and regard, is ever to be remembered with the most lively and pleasing recollection, he must not omit to state that he was on a guest night at the mess, after dinner, presented with a very handsome silver snuff box by Lord Rossmore, who, whilst presenting it, took occasion to pass a very complimentary eulogium on the man, and the manner in which the several duties of his Quarter-Master had been performed during the time which the regiment had been embodied, as well as his usefulness and example

in the early part of a previous year when the regiment was being organized and in course of being disciplined.

The box, a very richly chased one, bears engraved inside the lid the following inscription :—

“ PRESENTED

By Lord Rossmore and the Officers

to

Quarter-Master William Watson

on the disembodiment of the Monaghan Regiment

as a small token of their esteem and regard

for the great interest displayed, and the able manner in which

he carried on the arduous duties

as President of the Band and Mess Committee

during a lengthened period.

September 1st., 1856.

The authority desiring the regiment's disembodiment contained an order to retain as a permanent staff

1 Adjutant, Lloyd	1 Quarter-Master Sergt., Walls.
1 Quarter-Master, Watson	12 Sergeants, and
1 Sergt.-Major, Purcell	6 Drummers.

which were to serve in any future embodiment as a nucleus of the regiment. An Act of Parliament having been passed in the year 1854 whereby the rank and file were still to be retained upon the strength of the regiment, receiving no pay whilst in a disembodied state, but liable to be called up at any time altogether, or once in every year for 27 days training, their clothing and accoutrements, &c., &c., being retained in store for their use when so called up.

Colonel, afterwards General Doyle, was appointed the first Inspector-General of the Irish Militia, and in the month of November, 1856, made his first inspection of the permanent staff, stores, clothing, and books of the regiment, expressing himself very well pleased with everything which came under his inspection, and quite satisfied with the state in which he found the clothing and accoutrements, and the manner of keeping them by the Quarter-Master.

In the following year, Lord Rossmore finding his health rather declining, and wishing to be relieved from the duties and attention necessarily required from the head Colonel of a militia regiment, resigned his commission in, and command of, the Monaghan Militia, appointing Charles Powell Leslie, Esq., M.P., of Glasslough, in his own stead, and whose commission bears date August 6th, 1857. It was a graceful compliment paid to the son of its old commanding officer, and no doubt very pleasing to Mr. Leslie to be appointed to a situation held in early and middle life by his late father with so much honour and credit to himself, and with results of much utility to his country.

Early in the following year, 1858, Captain Lloyd, the Adjutant, desirous for more leisure, and wishing to have more of his time at his own command, resigned the Adjutantcy, but still retaining his commission as Captain in the regiment, and promoted afterwards to a Majority, his commission as such bearing date February the 18th, 1865,

In the June of 1858 took place the first training after the disembodiment, when the regiment was called up for 21 days, all the officers and above 500 men answering to the roll call. The regiment was inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, commanding a line regiment, quartered at Newry, and who was pleased to compliment Lieut.-Colonel Forster upon the very effective state he appeared to have the men in, and upon their general appearance and discipline, the men being dismissed at the end of the 21 days to their respective homes.

In 1859, an augmentation to the permanent staff took place of 1 Drum-Major, and 3 Sergeants, making the number to consist of two officers and twenty-five men, viz :—

1 Adjutant, Croftont	1 Musketry Instr. Sergt. M'Kinley
1 Qr.-Master, Watson	1 Hospital Sergt., Atkinson
1 Sergt.-Major, Steenson	1 Drum-Major, Duffy
1 Qr.-Master Sergt., Walls	6 Color Sergeants
1 Orderly room Clerk, Boyle	6 Company Sergeants, and
1 Pay-master Sergt., Hanna	6 Drummers

In this year, 1859, the regiment was called up for training for

21 days, from 8th July, and was inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Baumgarten, of the 65th foot, who said he was very well pleased with the regiment's general appearance, but considered the very short time allowed for the exercise of the regiment was not sufficient to bring either officers or men to a perfect knowledge of their duty or drill.

In 1860, the regiment was called up for 27 days training, from the 1st of May, and towards the latter end of the training period, was inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Hobbs, of the 14th depot battalion, then stationed at Belfast. He paid Lieut.-Colonel Förster the compliment of stating that he found no militia regiment, in course of his inspection, superior to his in its general appearance, cleanliness, discipline, or physique of the men; and expressed himself well pleased and satisfied in the manner in which he found the stores and clothing of the regiment kept, and everything altogether so satisfactory, that he promised to Colonel Förster making a most favourable report of all coming under his eye connected with the regiment to the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

In 1861, the regiment was again called up for 27 days training, from the 4th of June; and it having been reported to Gen. Doyle that a row had taken place between some men of the regiment and the police force in town, and some few of the loose characters in the regiment becoming quite insubordinate, he came himself down from Dublin, specially to inspect the regiment, and at same time, to enquire into the cause of the row, or how the ill feeling between the men and police had arisen. He was much displeased, and expressed himself highly so, at the conduct of the ring-leaders in it; and could he, with any degree of certainty, have found them out, would not allowed a single man of them ever the privilege of wearing her Majesty's uniform again. It should, however, in all fairness be stated that there was more made of the affair than it was really worthy of. It was created by a few men immediately belonging to the town, of very middling character, and rather inclined to drink, and who had, no doubt, at some time in their "cups" came

under the grasp of the police, and most probably smarting under what they may have considered harsh or undue severity when in the hands of the force, immediately on donning the red coat, imagining that they might not easily be found cut, and when opportunity offered, attempted to insult and abuse the police, and which led to a company of the regular army being telegraphed for to Belfast, who arrived in Monaghan within a few hours, and the commanding officer of which thought it expedient not to allow the militiamen their arms, but placed at once a guard upon them in the store in which they were kept, so that the men were drilled without arms for several days ; and nothing appeared to ryle General Doyle so much upon his arrival as to have to inspect a regiment without arms. Although much and greatly annoyed with those characters who had brought disgrace upon themselves and nearly the whole regiment, yet, he admitted their general appearance to be good, the men all looking healthy and well, but condemned their marching both in slow and quick time, no doubt thereby hinting that a little more drill would be necessary to the more perfecting of the men in their duties.

In this year, towards the latter end of it, Lord Rossmore's death took place at Rossmore Park, near Monaghan, when in the 70th year of his age, the former Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment, whose loss was felt and deplored by a large and numerous circle of relatives and friends, his death casting a gloom over the entire neighbourhood, every individual from the humblest rank in life to the highest, feeling that a nobleman of real worth, exalted birth, kindly disposition, and whose goodness of heart could not be over-estimated, had departed from amongst them, and who by his many acts of genuine friendship, had endeared himself to all classes of the community. He left an interesting family of four fine sons and two very beautiful daughters to mourn his removal. Of the latter rumour speaks that they are as good as they are beautiful, and the former give hopes of walking in the footsteps of their departed parent. The permanent staff of the regiment made a request through their com-

manding officer to be permitted to be present in uniform at the funeral, notwithstanding his late lordship had been unconnected with the regiment for a good while previous, yet so impressed were the members of the staff with his many acts of kindness and attention to them in days gone by, that they felt most anxious and desirous to be present at his obsequies. The permission was granted, the soldiers taking their place on either side of the hearse, marching in funeral order, officers in re-re, and all being supplied with mourning scarfs and bands. On the arrival of the cortege at the Church gate in Monaghan the Sergeants of the staff carried the coffin into the Church, and the service being performed, from thence to the family vault, there depositing the remains of as true and worthy a nobleman as cornet in this life ever adorned.

In the year 1862, a new Inspector-General of Militia was appointed, viz :—Colonel Selby Smyth, unattached, in the room of General Doyle, whose time upon the staff had expired, and who made his first inspection of the permanent staff and stores early in the Spring. The Adjutant being on leave, the staff was under the command of the Quarter-Master, who paraded the men, and accompanied Col. Smyth round the stores in course of his inspection. He expressed himself as being very well satisfied with the manner in which he found the clothing and accoutrements kept. Thence to the orderly-room, where he inspected the regimental books, and with only asking some very few questions of no moment, bade good-bye, continuing his route of inspection, going from Monaghan to Armagh to make a similar inspection of the staff of that regiment.

On the 4th of June in this year the regiment was called up for 21 days training, and as a sort of punishment on account of the row with the police force the previous year, it was ordered to assemble at Drogheda, in the county Meath, staff and drums being marched there, volunteers being obliged to find their way as best they could, recruits being ordered to join on the 4th, and the remainder of the volunteers within fourteen days after the regiment, occupying Mill Mount barrack up to the number of men and officers which it would

contain, and the remainder being billeted amongst the inhabitants of the town, who treated the men with marked attention and civility.

Col. Smyth arrived from Dublin to inspect the regiment towards the latter end of the month, ~~early in July~~; said he was much pleased with the appearance of so fine a looking body of men (the regiment mustering considerably upwards of 500 men) but could have wished to see some of the officers of the regiment better acquainted with their drill, particularly company and battalion drill, remarking at the same time that good officers invariably made good soldiers. He expressed himself very well pleased with the internal economy of the regiment, and the manner in which he found the regimental books kept. In course of his inspection through the temporary stores and barrack-rooms, he came down sharp upon the Quarter-Master for not having a number of the mens' accoutrements and all the forage caps marked and numbered. Hitherto it had not been the custom to mark the forage caps, and as to the accoutrements, a certain number was issued out to each company, the same being required to be returned into store at the end of each training. The clothing, knapsacks, and necessities of the regiment, had always been marked from 1 upwards, agreeable to the circular upon the subject (694); however, between that and the next training Colonel Smyth's wishes were attended to, and all articles in possession of the volunteer were marked and numbered as directed, so that no complaint under this head could at any future time take place.

It may be mentioned that previous to the regiment leaving Drogheda, Captain Henry Henderson, from the 10th foot, joined as Adjutant, a gentleman of mild and pleasing manners, well disciplined, and thoroughly up to his duty, and who had seen a good deal of service for his years, having been all through the Indian mutiny of 1857; served upon the staff of General Frank's, and did the State some service, possessing a medal and two clasps, and his services honorably mentioned and recorded in Hart's Army List. When Lieutenant he served on the staff in India as assistant executive Engineer in 1855-6; in June, 1857, was appointed to an irregular

levy of 1400 men engaged in the district of Agra, and was vested with the powers of joint magistrate in the district of Agra, Allyghur, and Muttra. In this duty his conduct was highly approved of by the Governor, Mr. Colvin. Present at the action fought at Agra on the 5th July, 1857; afterwards appointed assistant field Engineer in the fort of Agra; in October was appointed orderly officer to Colonel Greatheads' column; present at the action of Dilkorsha; at the relief of Lucknow by the Commander-in-Chief; affair at Ayongal of the 2nd, and action of the 6th December at Cawnpore; with Brigadier Franks as A.D.C. at the action of Chanda, Umperapoonna, Douraha, and the siege and capture of Lucknow in March 1858. At the expiration of the training period, the volunteer non-commissioned officers and men were dismissed to their respective homes from Drogheda after being settled with, and each man receiving the portion of bounty due to him. It is fair to them to state that their conduct upon their departure was most orderly, and also very pleasing to Lieutenant-Colonel Forster to receive from the local authorities and inhabitants a testimonial in praise of the good conduct and bearing of the men whilst quartered amongst them, and regretting that their stay in Drogheda had been so short. The permanent staff remained behind for two days in order to regulate and pack up the clothing and stores, &c., of the regiment previous to their being forwarded to the depot at Monaghan, the Quarter Master remaining to hand over the barracks to the authorities.

In 1863, the regiment was called up for training in Monaghan for twenty-one days, from the 15th June, and inspected by Col. Smyth, the Inspector-General of Militia, on the 2nd of July, he expressing himself very well pleased and satisfied with everything coming under his inspection, observing a marked improvement in the drill of the officers since his former meeting of them at Drogheda, nothing of importance occurring during the year more than the usual drills and parades of the staff.

In 1864, the regiment was again called up for training at Monaghan for 21 days, from 15th June, the men occupying the cavalry

barrack to the extent it would accommodate, the remainder being as usual billeted amongst the inhabitants. They were inspected by Colonel Smyth on Tuesday, the 28th, same month, who expressed himself, as he did in 1863, as perfectly satisfied with the general appearance and cleanliness of the men, and again remarking an improvement in the drill of the regiment since his last inspection. He was very particular this year in his examination of the different regimental books, and making close enquiries as to the amount of barrack damages stopped from the men, and also as how it was applied, stating as his reason, that he had found it the practice in many regiments to overcharge the men, he having, in the course of his inspection in the South, seen as much as 9d. and 10d. charged per man for barrack damages, and which he considered most unfair. He examined our barrack damage account, found it correct, and admitted it to be quite satisfactory, as in no instance did the barrack damages in Monaghan ever exceed two pence per man, and which appeared to please him much; for it was not until his inspection of it that he mentioned about the practice in the Southern regiments of what he considered excessive damages being charged to the men.

Early in the month of May in this year, 1855, the regiment obtained a new Sergt.-Major (Dods) from the 92nd foot, the third since the discharge of Purcell. He has proved a great acquisition to the regiment—a man of remarkably steady habits, upright and straightforward, an experienced and competent drill, and fully acquainted with all his duties in every particular, and his worth is very justly appreciated by both the Adjutant and the Commanding Officer. On the 12th of June in this year the regiment was called up for 27 days training, and for a fourth time inspected by Colonel Smyth, the Inspector-General of Militia. He arrived in Monaghan on the 30th of the same month, in the early part of the day, and at 1 o'clock, p.m. commenced his inspection of the regiment in a large field in the rear of the barrack, hired for the purpose, having complained at every former inspection of not having room in the barrack

square to move the men in, or be properly able to judge as to the drill and real efficiency of the regiment. Upon no former occasion did Col. Smyth ever express himself so pleased or satisfied with the men as he did this time, giving Lieut.-Colonel Forster much and deserved praise for the discipline of the regiment ; to the Adjutant and field officers, the Captains and subalterns, he gave much credit, observing how very much pleased he was himself with the general appearance and cleanliness of the men ; remarked their clothing and accoutrements as fitting well, and so thoroughly satisfied with everything coming under his inspection, that he promised himself great pleasure in being able to make a most favorable report of the regiment, officers and men, to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland upon his return to Dublin Castle. Col. Smyth dined same evening with Lieut.-Colonel Forster and the officers at their mess-room in the county Court-house (officers in full dress) where a very pleasant and social assembly of brethren-in-arms were met, and a most agreeable evening spent by friends, some of whom were never destined to meet again in the same social way, two of the number having been called hence within a short few months afterwards, much and greatly regretted by those they left behind.

The following is a list of the officers present at the training of 1865 ; and, although in these records the names of the officers attending at the several trainings have not been usually inserted, yet as so long a period intervened between and the next training of the regiment the compiler considers it advisable to diverge a little from the usual custom and give the muster-roll of those present as recorded in the regimental books. Were it only for the sake of some of those as mentioned above, whose last training it was their privilege to attend, but who yet at this distant period live in the memory of the survivors, who cherish in their hearts for those departed comrades a most fond and kind recollection :—

The following is a list of the officers of the Monaghan Militia at the assembly at Monaghan on the 12th day of June, 1865 :—

No.	Rank.	Name.	Date of Commission.	Country.	Age.
1*	Hon. Colonel,	C. P. Leslie, M.P.	1857	Ireland.	41
2	Lieut. Colonel	Thos. O. Forster,	1855	"	41
3	Major,	C. Woodwright,	1859	"	44
4	"	Jesse Lloyd,	1865	"	41
6	Captains,	E. W. Bond,	1846	"	49
	"	Robert Forster,	1855	"	37
	"	M. E. Lewis,	1856	"	34
	"	Adam Fuller,	1856	"	39
	"	John Leslie,	1857	"	33
	"	Thomas Coote,	1864	"	22
6	Lieutenants,	M. Blakley,	1846	"	45
	"	Frith Thomson,	1857	"	26
	"	John Crozier,	1858	"	26
	"	M. B. Naughton,	1362	"	23
	"	Henry S. Bird,	1862	"	23
	"	James M'Math,	1862	"	26
6†	Ensigns,	"	"	"	"
1†	Pay Master,	Robert Thomson,	1855	"	70
1	Adjutant,	H. Henderson,	1862	England.	35
1	Qur. Master,	William Watson,	1855	Ireland.	57
1	Surgeon,	W. N. Irwin,	1856	"	57

In 1866, the regiment was not called up for training, in consequence of a spirit of Fenianism having broken out in the Southern and Eastern parts of the Kingdom, and spread itself almost to every county in the country. The Habeas Corpus Act having been suspended, and a general uneasiness arising amongst every class of the community, it was considered by the authorities more prudent to allow the volunteers to remain in their own homes, and at their several employments and occupations, than to call them up for

* Not present at Training.

† None to be appointed.

‡ Not present at Training.

training. In this year, a guard of three Sergeants and one Drummer was ordered to mount daily over the stores, clothing, accoutrements, &c., &c., of the regiment.

In 1867, the same wild spirit of disaffection continuing amongst a fraction of the people, it was considered by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland unadvisable to call out the militia for training or exercise this year either, the Habeas Corpus Act still having to be kept suspended, chiefly caused by an influx of Americans pouring over in large numbers in to this country, and endeavouring, by wicked arts and means, to keep alive a spirit of lawlessness and disaffection amongst the lower order of the peasantry. Towards the Autumn of this year, the guard over the stores of the regiment was reduced to what it had been in former days, viz., one Sergeant and one Drummer; but before the end of the year, was again augmented to two Sergeants and one Drummer, continuing so all the winter, the authorities allowing an extra quantity of fuel for the guard-room, owing to the severity of the season, and the additional duty the guard had to perform, having to patrol round the barrack and stores every quarter-of-an-hour, this being the orders issued, and most strictly adhered to, the guard having also to be visited occasionally by an officer or the Sergt.-Major, which was duly attended to.

In 1868, the guard of two Sergeants and one Drummer still continued over the stores, until the month of April, when an order arrived to the commanding officer empowering him, should he think it advisable, to reduce the guard to one Sergeant, as in former years; yet, early in the Spring of this year, a number of sand-bags were supplied, a portion to be kept in the stores and guard-room, filled and ready in case of their being required, either for the purpose of defence, or against Greek-fire.

In the early part of this year Col. F. Maude, V.C., and late of the 3rd Buffs, was appointed Inspector-General of the Irish Militia, vice Col. Selby Smyth, whose term of staff service had expired. On the 4th of July of this year the permanent staff of the regiment was inspected by Colonel Maude, the new Inspector-General. The

men were paraded in heavy-marching-order, with full kits in knapsacks, and after a most minute and close inspection, were ordered to take off their packs ; they were again paraded, Drummers falling in upon the left, and were severally called to the front and desired to sound the different regimental calls ; afterwards the Sergeants were called upon, and each man tested as to his qualifications as a drill, and examined in company and squad drill, as well as in light infantry exercise. After a period of about two hours upon the parade ground, the men were dismissed for an hour, Col. Maude in the meantime visiting the mens' quarters, and examining the several buildings connected with the barrack, also the Quarter-Master's stores, clothing and accoutrements, of the regiment ; thence to the orderly-room, where he made a most painstaking examination of the books of the regiment, inspecting the Quarter-Master's books at same time. He again ordered the whole of the staff to be paraded, and after enquiring if they had any complaints to make, and finding they had none, he addressed them in very complimentary terms, giving Captain Henderson much credit for the efficient state in which he found his men, praising their very clean and soldierlike appearance. He also gave the Quarter-Master (Watson) due praise for the manner he kept the stores, observing the tidy and correct way in which he found everything connected with his department in, also stating his satisfaction with the manner he found the regimental books ; winding up by remarking that some few of the Sergeants might be a little improved in their drill ; and also recommending the Drum Major to give his Drummers somewhat more bugle practice, at same time making allowance for the timidity and nervousness which he thought he discerned in one or two of the Sergeants as well as the junior buglers. After dismissing the men, he started for Armagh, leaving a most favorable impression of his kind and soldierlike qualities on both officers and men, notwithstanding his very minute and close inspection, an inspection so stringent as they had never underwent before, at least since their appointment to the permanent staff.

A circumstance may here be noted incidentally connected with the regiment, and nearly proving fatal to the Adjutant. An assembly of Orangemen had taken place on Monday, the 13th July, at the residence of a gentleman, within about two miles of Monaghan, where a very large number had met, and towards the evening of the day, those returning into Monaghan were set upon by an opposing party, and obliged to take refuge in a public house in the town; but so exasperated appeared the mob at their getting under shelter, that they commenced throwing stones and smashing the windows and shutters of the house into which the Orangemen had retreated, when some shots were fired out of the upper windows upon the mob, and one man shot dead. This maddened them so, that the police who had been previously called upon were completely powerless, and Mr. Young, a magistrate present, sent a note to Captain Henderson, commanding the permanent staff, and asking him for God sake to come and bring his men with him to assist in keeping the peace. The Adjutant acting upon the Magistrate's order, went at once, but before calling at the barrack for the men, wished to see Mr. Young, as the following correspondence between the Inspector-General of Militia and the Quarter-Master of the regiment, upon whom the command of the staff devolved, shews. So serious, however, was the riot, and the appearance of the mob, that it was deemed necessary by the local authorities, as a precautionary measure, to telegraph to Armagh, a distance of 14 miles, for a company of soldiers, who arrived late at night, and remained under arms until six o'clock the next morning, and not leaving until the Wednesday following. :—

“ Monaghan, July 15th, 1868.

“SIR,—I have the honor to state, for your information, that a riot of a party nature took place in this town, on the evening of Monday the 13th instant; that a magistrate of the town, Mr. Young, considered it advisable to write a note to Captain Henderson, calling on him for the assistance of the permanent

staff to aid in quelling the riot; and on Captain Henderson going to see Mr. Young to consult with him upon the matter, he was struck down with a missile of some description, and for a considerable time rendered quite insensible. The Surgeon of the regiment, Dr. Irwin, was at once sent for, and had him removed to his own residence, it being nigher hand than Captain Henderson's own house, and he there remains still in a very precarious state, under the care of Dr. Irwin, who informs me that he has had a good night, but by no means yet out of danger. I have to add that Mr. Young had also telegraphed to Armagh, a distance of 14 miles, for a company of the military there stationed, to come on to Monaghan at once. Four officers and 101 men of the 72nd regiment arrived at 9-30 o'clock by rail the same evening, and still remain here, the cavalry stables at these barracks being cleared out for their accommodation, and a quantity of straw provided for them by the barrack contractor. I have further to add that the permanent staff was not called upon after the accident to Captain Henderson, but remained in quarters, and ready to act if called upon. I beg also to state that I have assumed the command of the permanent staff until further orders, or until Captain Henderson shall be pronounced fit for duty by the Surgeon of the regiment.

" I have the honor to be Sir,

" Your Obedient Servant,

" WILLIAM WATSON, Quarter-Master,
Acting Adjutant Monaghan Militia."

" Inspector-General of Militia,
Dublin Castle."

" Monaghan, 16th July, 1868."

[Pressing.]

" SIR,—I have the honor to report, for your information, that the company of the 72nd regiment, which arrived here on Monday evening, left for Armagh yesterday; and as a very uneasy feeling appears to exist amongst the inhabitants of the town, and a dread of more rioting taking place, I beg to be informed, if called upon

by a Magistrate, as commanding officer of the permanent staff, to assist in quelling any disturbance that may arise, shall I turn out the staff and be guided in acting according to the instructions as laid down in page 188, 189, paragraph 912 to 923 of the Queen's Regulations.

"In the event of such taking place, I should be obliged to leave a guard behind to protect my stores, say the Quarter-Master-Sergeant and three Drummers, taking with me the Sergt.-Major, sixteen Sergeants, and three Drummers."

"I have the honor to be Sir, your most obedient servant,

"WILLIAM WATSON,

"Acting Adjutant Monaghan Militia.

"Inspector-General of Militia,
Dublin Castle."

"Militia Office, Dublin Castle,

"July 17th, 1868.

"[To be copied and returned.]

"The Quarter-Master Monaghan Militia.

"If called upon by a Magistrate to turn out the permanent staff in aid of the civil power, obtain a requisition to that effect in writing, if there is time to do so, and proceed at once to carry out the Magistrate's orders.

"The Queen's Regulations quoted by you, are applicable to your case.

"A guard, as proposed, to be left in charge of the stores. Keep me informed if anything unusual occurs.

"F. F. MAUDE, I.G.M."

"Monaghan, 18th July, 1868.

"SIR,—Herewith I beg to return the enclosed, copied as directed, and shall attend to your instructions as to keeping you informed should anything unusual occur in town. I wish to state for your information that in addition to the usual number of police which are quartered in Monaghan (about 20 men) ten other men arrived

here on yesterday, to remain for a longer or shorter period, as may be required. Matters appear settling down since the arrest of a person named Baird, who is accused of shooting the man on last Monday.

"I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"WILLIAM WATSON, Quarter-Master.

"Acting Adjutant Monaghan Militia.

"The Inspector-General of Militia."

"Militia Office, Dublin Castle,

"July 18th, 1868.

"SIR,—I have the honour to transmit for your information and guidance, copy of a letter of this day's date, addressed to Captain and Adjutant Bellingham Louth Militia, directing him to proceed to Monaghan, and to take command of the Monaghan Militia permanent staff for the present.

"I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"F. F. MAUDE, I.G.M.

"Quarter-Master William Watson,

"Monaghan Militia."

"Militia Office, Dublin Castle,

"July 18th, 1868.

"SIR,—Their Excellencies the Lords Justices direct you to hand over temporary command of the permanent staff of the Louth Militia to the Quarter-Master, and to proceed at once to Monaghan to take command of the permanent staff of the Monaghan Militia, vice, Captain and Adjutant Henderson, who is in a precarious state from the effects of a blow received on the 13th instant, during a riot that occurred in Monaghan.

"I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"F. F. MAUDE, I.G.M."

"Captain Bellingham,

"Adjutant Louth Militia, Dundalk."

" Monaghan, July 19th, 1868.

" SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated Dublin Castle, July 18th, 1868, and in reply, beg to state that upon the arrival of Captain and Adjutant Bellingham, Louth Militia, I shall be prepared to hand him over the command of the permanent staff Monaghan Militia."

" I have the honor to be, Sir,

" Your most obedient servant,

" WILLIAM WATSON, Quarter-Master,

" Acting Adjutant Monaghan Regiment."

" Inspector-General of Militia,

" Dublin Castle."

Captain Bellingham arrived in Monaghan on Sunday evening, 19th July, taking over the command of the permanent staff on the following day, remaining in Monaghan about a fortnight, when Capt. Henderson was again sufficiently recovered from the effects of his wound to resume command of the staff as usual.

After the inquest upon the body of the man shot in the riot had been held, matters were cooling down, and apparently everything becoming quiet in the town. Yet the inhabitants thought it prudent to petition the Lord Lieutenant, to quarter a company of regular soldiers in the cavalry barracks for the peace and safety of the town, with which he complied after some routine correspondence, and the permanent staff which had been living in barracks were ordered to vacate them upon two hour's notice, delivered at 8 o'clock at night, and which they did, seeking lodgings as best they could, a troop of dragoons arriving from Dundalk by special train same night at 11 o'clock, and occupying the barracks. The arrival of the troops gave great satisfaction to the town's people, all feeling confident that an end had been put to any more rioting, as the very knowledge of the soldiery being at hand would have the effect of preventing any evil disposed persons showing any disposition to turbulence or quarreling.

A company of regular troops—sometimes dragoons, sometimes infantry—still continue to occupy the barracks, the permanent staff of the militia getting settled either in small houses or lodgings, mostly all in the neighbourhood of the barracks, nothing of any moment taking place except the ordinary drills and parades under the Adjutant and Sergeant-Major, no training having taken place this year.

In the year 1869, although fully expecting to be called up for training none took place, the authorities considering it more prudent not to embody the Irish militia this year either, though all matters of a political nature had quite settled down, and the Habeas Corpus Act allowed to drop. Early in the Spring of the year, the sand bags which had been served out to the regiment for the protection of the stores and barrack buildings were ordered to be forwarded to the government stores at Enniskillen, thereby showing that the authorities had no alarm as to the safety of their stores or buildings at Monaghan.

Colonel Maude, V.C., Inspector General of Militia, made his second inspection of the permanent staff, stores, clothing and accoutrements, of the regiment on Tuesday, the 25th May of this year. He made a very strict inspection of each member of the staff, as to age, health, and efficiency, the men being drawn up in the barrack square, and receiving him with the usual salute. He made a most careful examination of their clothing, arms, and accoutrements, upon the parade ground, taking down in writing his own observations as he considered right. His inspection was very similar to the one of the previous year, calling upon one or two of the Sergeants to drill the others, and making each bugler to sound the different regimental calls : ordered the men to be dismissed and paraded in an hours hence in their great coats, which order was complied with, he, at same time minutely examining the coats, and enquiring as to the length of time they had them in wear. This closed the inspection of the men, who were dismissed to their several quarters. He then visited the stores of the regiment, appeared

pleased and satisfied as to the care taken in keeping the clothing and accoutrements, and the several multitudenous articles requisite for the turning out of a regiment. Thence he proceeded to the orderly-room, inspecting the regimental books, and making several enquiries as to the manner in which the men were housed, and the locality, and if we could procure accommodation for the stores in any house in the town or suburbs. We, however, could not, for a building suitable for such a purpose is not in the town or neighbourhood, nor could we be better suited in stores than those we have in the barrack, if only allowed to hold them permanently.

Upon Colonel Maude's departure from Monaghan to inspect the Louth regiment, he told Captain Henderson that he was very well pleased, and quite satisfied with everything coming under his observation regarding the permanent staff of the Monaghan Militia.

In the early part of this year a circular was received from Dublin Castle, by the authority of the Lords Justices, desiring that in all future appointments to commissions in the regiment under the rank of Captain, the officer so appointed must attend at the depot of the regiment to be drilled by the Adjutant and staff for at least one month, and afterwards to be attached to a regiment of the line, for the purpose of being further instructed in battalion and company drill, and perfecting him in a full knowledge of his duties as a subaltern officer; and shortly after a circular from the Inspector General of Militia arrived, stating that an allowance of 5s. per diem for one month would be allowed to such officer whilst attached on this duty, but not to be paid unless vouched by a certificate from the Commanding officer of the regiment to which he may have been attached; stating that he is fully acquainted with his drill and duties, and perfectly competent to move a body of troops on the parade ground.

In accordance with the foregoing instructions, Lieutenant Watson was the first officer so attached after the receipt of this order, he attended at the depot in Monaghan barracks, and was drilled by the Adjutant and permanent staff for even a longer

period than was required, but which made his duty much lighter when afterwards attached to the 54th regiment, then quartered in Belfast. He remained with them for upwards of a month, obtaining the requisite certificate from the Commanding officer, and was complimented by the Adjutant, Lieutenant Tarleton, as having picked up his drill and duties in so short a space of time.

Copy of certificate of Colonel Thomson, 54th regiment :—

“I certify that Lieutenant Watson of the Monaghan Militia has been attached to the 54th regiment for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of his duties as a subaltern officer, which I consider him fairly acquainted with.

“JAMES S. THOMSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
“Commanding 54th Regt.”

Belfast, August 1st, 1869.

At a later period in the year a communication was received from the Inspector General, stating that an allowance of 4s. per day would in future be allowed by the Government to all officers of Militia attending the training of their respective regiments in addition to their regimental pay, for the purpose of covering any additional expense which they are of necessity put to whilst so attending training; also fourteen days additional training pay to the Quarter Master, making a boon of 21s. to these officers for their very arduous and additional work during the period which the regiment is up for drill and exercise; same order doing away with all property qualification in future for any officers appointed to Militia regiments.

The following is the list of the officers found upon the muster roll of the regiment on the 1st of January, 1870 :—

No.	Rank.	Name.	Date of Commis- sion.	Country.	Age.	Service
1	Hon. Colonel,	C. P. Leslie, M P.	1857	Ireland.	46	13
2	Lieut.-Colonel	Thos. O. Forster,*	1855	"	46	15
3	Major,	C. Woodwright,	1859	"	49	11
4	"	Jesse Lloyd,*	1865	"	46	15
6	Captains,	E. W. Bond,	1846	"	54	24
	"	Robert Forster,	1855	"	42	15
	"	M. E. Lewis,	1856	"	39	22
	"	John Leslie,*	1857	"	34	13
	"	Thomas Coote,	1864	"	27	11
	"	W. W. Madden,*	1866	"	39	4
6	Lieutenants,	M. Blakley,	1846	"	50	24
	"	Frith Thomson,	1857	"	31	14
	"	M. B. Naughton,	1862	"	28	12
	"	Henry S. Bird,	1862	"	28	12
	"	James M. Math,	1862	"	31	8
	"	Robert Watson,	1868	"	17	2
6	Ensigns,||	"	"	"	"	
1	Pay Master,	Robert Thomson,†	1855	"	75	55
1	Adjutant,	H. Henderson,*	1862	England.	40	8
1	Qur. Master,	William Watson,†	1855	Ireland.	62	17
1	Surgeon,	W. N. Irwin,	1856	"	62	14

1870, towards the latter end of the month of January, an order was received from Colonel Maude, Inspector-General of Militia, dated from Dublin Castle, ordering a guard of one Sergeant and one bugler to be mounted daily over the stores. &c., &c., of the regiment with instructions that should anything unusual occur or take place, he was to be immediately communicated with, and an extra Sergeant, if considered necessary, to be added to the guard. Regimental orders were at the same time issued, that each member of the permanent

* Previously in the line.

† Previously in the Militia.

|| None allowed upon the strength during disembodiment.

staff provide himself with quarters within sound of the bugle, and if found necessary for the assembly to be sounded, or the men to be brought together, the militia stores were appointed as the general rendezvous as the place of assembly.

At the assembly of the House of Commons this year, Mr. Cardwell, the Secretary of State for War, announced from his place in Parliament that the War Office authorities had come to the resolution of abolishing the office of Quarter-Masters upon the permanent staff of all disembodied regiments of militia, stating that the duties performed by that officer were in future to be undertaken by the Adjutant, with the assistance of the Quarter-Master Sergeant; and when the regiment shall be called up for training or embodiment, should the officer commanding find that the Adjutant was unable to attend or perform the duties connected with the Quarter-Master's department efficiently, then a subaltern officer was to be appointed by the Colonel for that duty, being also allowed additional pay while so acting.

The Secretary of State for War, whilst making this announcement, stated that when doing away with the Quarter-Masters upon the staffs of disembodied regiments, he at the same time wished to say that in obedience to the wishes of both sides of the House of Commons, he had resolved upon granting a retiring allowance to each of these officers, according to their length of service, and at same time remarking he wished to deal in a most liberal manner with these gentlemen, and would do so by allowing them the following rates of pension, viz :—From and after 1st day of April, 1871, under five years service, 2s. 6d.; over five and under ten, 3s.; over ten and under fifteen, 3s. 6d.; and over fifteen, 4s. per diem.

As to the liberality of this allowance there will likely be a difference of opinion upon that point, as all the older officers who had served with their regiments whilst embodied considered themselves hardly treated by being put off with less than 5s. per diem, as was granted when a similar reduction of these officers took place in the year of grace, 1829.

Late in the month of March this year a circular letter was received from the Inspector-General of Militia ordering a minute inventory of all public property, viz., clothing, accoutrements, and all description of stores in possession of the regiment and in charge of the Quarter-Masters, to be taken by the Adjutant and Quarter-Master, and sent to him between the 1st day of April and 1st day of July, 1870, in order to its being forwarded through him to the War Office authorities, at same time stating the condition and state in which the several articles are in, viz, whether new, part worn, or unserviceable. This order was complied with, Capt Henderson, the Adjutant, and Mr. Watson, going over the several articles, and the returns made out and forwarded, as directed, to the Inspector-General, previous to the 1st of May.

The guard which had been ordered on in January of this year over the stores was, towards the Summer months, allowed to be done away with so long as a detachment of the line should occupy the barracks.

Early in the month of May in this year the permanent staff of the regiment were supplied with the Snider rifle, Quarter-Master Watson and an escort of two Sergeants being ordered to meet a similar one at Cavan to receive the arms over from them, as despatched from the Pigeon-House Fort, Dublin, via. Mullingar railway, which duty was performed according to route and detailed orders from the Inspector-General.

Towards the latter end of the month of June, the following circular letter was addressed to the commanding officer from the Inspector-General of the Irish Militia, ordering a reduction on the permanent staff as vacancies would occur, just following the precedent of forty years previous, when similar reductions upon the militia staffs took place :—

“ Dublin Castle,

“ June 29th, 1870.

“ The Secretary of State for War has directed the following re-

ductions to take place, as vacancies occur, on the permanent staff of the Irish Militia, viz., the suspension of appointments to the rank of Hospital Sergeant, and the reduction of the company Sergeants from two to one per company.

In carrying out the reduction amongst the company Sergeants when a vacancy occurs, the one whose time has expired is not necessarily to be discharged, but the least efficient company Sergeant is to be discharged. By carrying out the reduction in this way, the most efficient non-commissioned officers will be retained."

"F. F. MAUDE,

"Inspector-General Irish Militia."

To what to attribute the rescinding of the order for reducing the staff no one could tell if not to be accounted for by the war between France and Prussia, the former having declared war against the latter power early in the month of July, 1870, and which proved a most deplorable and disastrous one for both parties, particularly France—beaten almost to the dust, as the history of this period will show, and which must take very many years of peace and industry ere either of the combatants will have regained their former position as to either their trade or commerce.

Colonel Maude, V.C., Inspector-General of the Irish Militia, made his annual inspection of the permanent staff on Thursday, December the 1st, arriving in Monaghan about 12 o'clock, and making, as was his wont, a very minute inspection of the men, stores, clothing, and accoutrements; he had the men upon the parade ground for nearly two hours, calling upon several of the Sergeants to drill each other in order to test their knowledge in the new drill which they had been engaged in learning for a very short time previous, the instruction books having only been issued about the month of October. He wound up by skirmishing drill, and the men were dismissed for a short period, when the assembly, after about half-an-hour's interval, was sounded, the men falling in, and the Inspector-General addressing them in a few telling words, stating his being very well pleased with their appearance, general

good conduct, and soldierlike bearing, and their having obtained a fair knowledge of the new drill, but still expecting and looking forward to an improvement in some few of the Sergeants, who were not yet quite up in the new manœuvres or words of command, at same time giving orders for a march out once a week during the season, and also desiring a requisition to be forwarded to him, which he would send on to the Secretary of State for War, requiring six new breech-loading Snider rifles for the use of the Drummers of the permanent staff, as he wished them to be drilled with the Sergts., and to become thoroughly acquainted with the rifle exercise.

Whilst in course of inspecting the stores and examining the clothing of the regiment, he had a conversation with the Adjutant and Quarter-Master relative to the clothing of volunteers when called up for 27 or 28 days annual training, and requested the Quarter-Master to place on paper and forward to him what clothing he considered would be sufficient, and his views as to the requirements of a volunteer when up for training.

Agreeable to the wish of the Inspector-General, Mr. Watson made out a list of what in his opinion would be necessary for each man, a copy of which is here stated, forwarding it, as directed, to the Inspector-General, acquainting his commanding officer, and also submitting a copy to him :

One forage cap—of a better quality than the one now in use, to be returned into store at the end of the training and to last five years. One cloth tunic, one serge do., one cloth trousers, one serge do.—to be returned into store at the end of the training, to last five years, and to become the property of the man in whose possession it is at the end of the training, with the usual pair of boots, shirts, and socks. When embodied or called out for active service to be clothed in all respects as the line.

Towards the latter end of the month of December, an order arrived from the Secretary of State for War, addressed to the Officer commanding, through the Inspector General of Irish militia informing him that he was to commence from that date (23rd December,

1870) to enrol and re-enrol volunteers for the regiment until it should be brought up to its full strength, which order was at once and promptly acted upon, and the beginning of the new year, 1871, saw the Sergeants and Drummers of the staff actively employed in recruiting and beating up for volunteers, when numbers of recruits offered themselves daily for enrolment, so that it is calculated that ere many weeks expire, the regiment will be recruited to its original strength, as from the length of time since the last training (1865), and from no enrolments having taken place since, it had dwindled down to a mere skeleton.

Having now brought these few records of our gallant county regiment over a period of nearly eighty years, I shall for the present bring them to a conclusion by inserting the latest circular received from the War Office relative to our Militia and Reserve Forces, trusting that those of my readers who have had the patience of reading them through, will look with indulgence on my feeble but earnest efforts in collecting and putting together the foregoing incidents and travel of our County Militia, and which I feel proud in having belonged to, and served so many years of my life in, my first entry into the regiment dating so far back as the year 1827.

WILLIAM WATSON,

Quarter-Master Monaghan Regiment of Militia.

Monaghan, January, 1871.

RESERVE FORCES CIRCULAR, 1871.

WAR OFFICE,
1st January, 1871.

The following Regulations and Instructions are promulgated to
the Reserve Forces by direction of the Secretary of State for War.

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<p>Clause 1. Schools of Instruction.</p> <p>„ 2. Gratuities on Discharge to Army Reserve.</p> <p>„ 3. Militia Officers temporarily attached to the Army.</p> <p>„ 4. Retirement of Militia Quartermasters.</p> <p>„ 5. Engagement of Drummers in the Militia.</p> <p>„ 6. Care and Cleaning of Militia Arms and Accoutrements, &c.</p> <p>„ 7. Mobilization of the Militia Reserve.</p>	<p>Clause 8. Special Capitation Allowance to Volunteers.</p> <p>„ 9. Examination of Volunteer Officers, &c.</p> <p>„ 10. Pay of Bandsmen and Trumpeters in the Yeomanry.</p> <p>„ 11. Returns of Duties performed by Adjutants of Yeomanry Cavalry.</p> <p>„ 12. Removal of Headquarters of Deptford Pension District.</p>
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SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

Clause 1.—1. Officers of the Reserve Forces who attend a School of Instruction under Clause 6, Reserve Forces Circulars, 1870, will

be allowed their actual travelling expenses on joining and leaving the School, provided that the distance travelled either way be not greater than that from the Head-Quarters of their Regiments to the School, and that they obtain the certificate of proficiency referred to in Paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Clause above quoted.

2. Whenever it may be deemed desirable, Officers of Artillery Militia and Volunteers will be permitted to remain under instruction at the Schools for a period not exceeding two months, and to receive for that period the allowances granted by Paragraphs 6 and 7 of Clause 6, Reserve Forces Circular, 1870.

ARMY RESERVE.

Gratuities on Discharge.

Clause 2.—1. The Secretary of State has approved of the following rules for the issue of gratuities for meritorious and long service to men discharged from the Army Reserve, under the provisions of paragraph 27 of the Regulations of 8th May, 1868, or paragraph 24, Clause 9, Reserve Force Circulars, 1870.

2. Men discharged in consequence of inefficiency from continual sickness or other physical disability, who whilst on the Army Reserve have been regular in their attendance when called out for training or exercise, or in aid of the Civil Power, have not absented themselves from their registered place of abode, and whose general conduct has been good, may be awarded gratuities at the following rates :—

		£	s.
After a combined service in the Army and Army Reserve of not less than 14 years	... ..	3	0
Ditto of not less than 18 years	... ..	4	10
Ditto of not less than 21 years	... ..	6	0

3. The cases of men discharged in consequence of accidents or sickness contracted "in and by" service in the Army Reserve, will be specially considered.

MILITIA.

Officers temporarily attached to the Army.

Clause 3.—Militia Officers who may desire to be temporarily attached to Regiments of the Line for the purpose of learning the new drill, will be permitted to do so under the conditions laid down in Article 80 of the Militia Regulations of 1854. They will be granted the allowance of 5s. a-day fixed by that Article, notwithstanding that they may have drawn it when formerly attached to the Army for the purpose of learning their regimental duties.

Retirement of Quartermasters.

Clause 4.—1. No vacancies which may occur in the rank of Quartermaster during the disembodiment of the Militia will be filled up.

2. Quartermasters will be permitted at their own request to retire from the service on the following scale of half pay, in addition to any Pension or Retired Allowance to which they may be entitled for service in the Army :—

Number of Years Service as a Militia Quartermaster.				Daily Rate of Half Pay.	
				s.	d.
Under 5 years	...	...	...	2	6
5 years and under 10	...	...	...	3	0
10 „ „ 15	...	...	...	3	6
15 „ and upwards	...	...	...	4	0

Quartermasters retiring under the age of 50 on half-pay, will be liable to serve on full-pay on their regiment being embodied.

3. The honorary rank of Captain will be granted in cases in which a Quartermaster retires after a service in the Line and Militia combined of 30 years.

4. No Quartermaster will be compulsorily reduced during the financial year 1871-2.

Engagement of Drummers, &c.

Clause 5.—The engagement of Drummers, Buglers, Trumpeters, and Fifers, for the Permanent Staff, will be for a period of five years only.

Care and Cleaning of Arms, Accoutrements, &c.

Clause 6.—1. All the arms in the possession of Militia Regiments will be dismounted and thoroughly examined, cleaned, and oiled twice a year, viz. :—

1st. Just before the Annual Training.

2nd. Just after the Annual Training.

2. This operation will be conducted by the Serjeant-Instructor of Musketry, by whom also all repairs which only involve the removal of a damaged limb and the substitution of a finished interchangeable part, will be carried out.

3. These services will be performed at the Head-Quarters of Regiments, and the following tools and materials will be issued on application to local Controllers :—

TOOLS.

Vice, standing, 36 lb. ...	...	...	...	1
Horses, wood, 5 lb. ...	...	...	...	2
Clams, wood, pair ...	...	...	...	1
Corks for clams ...	...	...	...	2
Driver, screw, handled ...	...	...	...	1
Turnscrew, small, round stem ...	...	...	...	1
Guide, Mandril ...	...	...	...	1
Drift, wire ...	...	...	...	1
Wrenches {Extractor ...	...	...	...	1
{Nipple, hand ...	...	...	...	1
Hammer, handled, riveting, 4 oz. ...	...	...	...	1
Pliers, bright, flat nose, pair ...	...	...	...	1
Rods, cleaning, wood ...	...	...	...	1

Materials sufficient for one year for Cleaning and Oiling 1,000

Stand of Arms thoroughly twice a year.

Rangoon oil, gals.	...	...	...	...	1
Cotton, waste, lbs.	...	...	...	...	4
Hemp, lbs.	...	...	...	...	2
Cloth, emery, F, quire	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$

4. The cleaning and repair of the arms are to be considered as part of the duty of the Serjeant-Instructor of Musketry; but there will be no objection to a sum not exceeding 1d. a-year for each arm in possession of the Regiment being paid to him from the allowance placed at the disposal of the Commanding Officer by the Circular of 10th October, 1856.

5. Captains of Companies will at the conclusion of the training hand over the arms to the Adjutant or to a Non-commissioned officer appointed by him to receive them.

6. The Adjutant, and under him the Quartermaster-Serjeant, will be held responsible for the due care of the arms, accoutrements, clothing, &c., during the non-training period.

7. Clause 18, Reserve Forces Circular, 1870, is hereby cancelled.

MOBILIZATION OF THE MILITIA RESERVE.

(Issued as a Special Reserve Forces Circular on 14th Decr., 1870.)

Clause 7.—1. The Secretary of State has approved of the following Instructions for the mobilization of the Militia Reserve for Army Service. The Commanding Officers of Regiments will give the necessary orders to their Adjutants for carrying the instructions into effect.

2. A separate Register of the men of the Militia Reserve will be kept by Adjutants of Militia Regiments. This Register will contain the name, age, residence, and other particulars relating to

the man, and will be carefully checked at each training. All additions and alterations occasioned by fresh enrolments, transfers, and removals from the list from whatever cause, will be carefully made in the Register from time to time.

3. The services of the Constabulary and Police throughout the United Kingdom having been made available under the Provisions of the 20th Section of the Army Enlistment Act, 1870, for the purpose of distributing the Notices for calling out the Reserve, a form of Notice paper has been prepared, a copy of which accompanies this Circular [Appendix A.]

4. These Notice Papers, a supply of which will be forwarded to each Adjutant, should always be kept ready, with the names and addresses of the men of the Militia Reserve filled in, leaving only the date and the signature of the Adjutant not filled in ; so that, on receipt of the Order calling out the Militia Reserve for Army Service, the Notice Papers may be completed, and placed without loss of time in the hands of the Chief Officer of Constabulary or Police of the County or Borough, as the case may be, for distribution by the Constables.

5. The Adjutants will place themselves in communication with the Chief Officers of Constabulary or Police, in order to make such preliminary arrangements for sorting the Notices, according to Police Districts or otherwise, as will most effectually tend to their easy and rapid distribution.

6. Each man will immediately after joining the Militia Headquarters be examined as to his fitness for Army Service ; the examination will be made in accordance with the prescribed Regulations by the Militia Surgeon, or, if no such Officer is available, or the number of men to be examined necessitates additional assistance, by a Private Medical Practitioner ; the allowance for this examination will be at the rate prescribed by the Militia Regulations for ordinary Militiamen.

7. After the Men have been medically examined, the Adjutant will follow such directions as he may receive regarding their dis-

posal ; and from that time they will pass from the command of the Officers of their Militia Regiment to that of the Military Authorities.

8. The Adjutant will note the destination of each individual on the Register ; and, when practicable, the Regiment of the Regular Army to which he may be posted.

9. Sergeants of the Permanent Staff will be made available, as far as possible, to assist the Constables in distributing notices to men resident at Head-Quarters, as may be arranged between the Adjutant and the Chief Officer of Constabulary or Police.

10. The Adjutant will hold at the disposal of the District Military Authorities such of the Permanent Staff as may be required, for the purpose of taking charge of the men.

11. For obvious reasons as little time as possible should elapse between the Men reporting themselves at Head-Quarters, and their joining the Army. Adjutants are therefore enjoined to be very particular in not allowing any Man to return to his home after reporting himself.

12. Men, who disregard the summons to join, render themselves liable to be proceeded against according to Law. The Adjutant will be able to ascertain from the counterfoil of the Notices (which he will request the Chief Officer of Constabulary or Police to return to him) what Men have failed to answer the call.

13. The Names of Absentees will be immediately reported to this Department.

14. Simultaneously with the issue of the Notices, the Adjutant will make the necessary arrangements with the Municipal and Parochial Authorities for causing Placards (Appendix B) to be affixed to the doors or gates of the Town Hall, Police Barracks, Militia Head-Quarters, Militia Barracks, Churches, and Chapels throughout the County, or part of a County, to which the Regiment belongs.

15. The men will be entitled to the rates of pay and allowances applicable to men of Her Majesty's Regular Army from the day

fixed in Her Majesty's order inclusive, but men who fail to join will be liable to forfeiture of pay, &c., for the day, or days of absence.

The Adjutant will accordingly furnish the Paymaster of the Regular Army into whose payment the men are passed, with the usual No. 1 Report, showing the date from which they will be entitled to Army Pay.

16. The men will be allowed the usual travelling and personal allowances from their places of residence within the county to the Militia Head-Quarters, and from thence to the military station to which they may be ordered. Free rations and quarters, if available, or in lieu thereof the allowance for a hot meal and lodging money, will also be granted to them during their detention at Head-Quarters. The Adjutant will accordingly make the necessary disbursements for the above allowances, and issue such Railway or Passage Warrants as may be required for the conveyance of the men and their escorts to their destination, charging the whole expenses, including the allowance for medical examination, against the Militia Vote, in his Non-training Pay List under the heading "expenses attending the Mobilization of the Militia Reserve for "Army Service."

17. The men will receive, at the Militia Head-Quarters, a part-worn jacket, fatigue trousers, forage cap, great coat (when the state of the weather requires it), 1 new pair of boots, 1 new cotton shirt, and 1 new pair of worsted socks, with which they will proceed to their destination. On joining the military station to which they may be ordered, they will receive the issue of clothing and necessities authorized for Army Recruits, less the shirt, socks, and boots, which they will have already received at the Militia Head-Quarters. The cap, jacket, great coat, and trousers, will be returned to the Militia Head-Quarters for re-issue. Arms will not be issued to the men at the Militia Head-Quarters.

18. Men, who on joining the Militia Head-Quarters, are found medically unfit for Army Service will be entitled to Army Pay, &c., from the day fixed in Her Majesty's order, subject to the provisions

of paragraph 15, inclusive of, but not beyond the day of their Medical Examination. The charge for their pay and allowances, together with their travelling expenses to and from their homes within the county, will appear in the Militia Accounts. The Medical Reports showing causes of rejection will be sent to the Inspector-General of Reserve Forces, with a view to the men being discharged, if necessary, from their Militia engagement.

VOLUNTEERS.

Special Capitation Allowance.

(Issued as a Special Reserve Forces Circular on 17th Nov., 1870.)

Clause 8.—1. In consequence of the short period of time at the disposal of Officers and Sergeants of Volunteers to earn, during the current year, the special Capitation Allowance of £2 10s., granted under the provisions of Reserve Forces Circular, dated 30th August, 1870, the Secretary of State for War has decided to extend the period during which the allowance may be earned from 30th instant to 31st March, 1871.

2. Commanding Officers of Volunteers will therefore not include any such Officers and Sergeants in the Annual Returns and Nominal Rolls to be rendered on the 1st proximo, but will transmit separate returns on their account on the 1st April, 1871, or as soon after that date as possible.

3. Officers and Non-commissioned Officers will be permitted to pass in the old drill until the 1st proximo, but after that in the new only.

Examination of Officers, &c.,

(Issued as a Special Reserve Forces Circular on 9th Decr., 1870.)

Clause 9.—The Secretary of State for War has made the following alterations in Clause 21, Reserve Forces Circular, 1870

(issued as a Special Reserve Forces Circular, 30th August, 1870) :—

1. An Officer wishing to be attached to a Regiment of Cavalry, Infantry, or Infantry Militia, under paragraph 2, will apply through his Commanding Officer, on W. O. Form 525 or 526, to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the District, instead of to the War Office.

2. When it is desired that arrangements be made under paragraph 3 for the examination of Officers by a Field Officer of the Regular Forces, or by a Board, the Commanding Officer of Volunteers will apply to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the District, who will be the examining Field Officer, or act as President of the Board, and summon two Adjutants of Reserve Forces to attend it. This duty may also be performed when convenient by Commandants of Schools of Instruction at their several stations.

3. As it is important that the examinations of Officers of Artillery and Engineer Volunteers for Certificates of Proficiency should be conducted under one system and be uniform in their character, arrangements will be made for the examination of such Officers by Officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, specially appointed for the purpose.

4. Commanding Officers of Artillery and Engineer Corps and Administrative Regiments, are requested to notify to the Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards the names of those Officers under their command who are prepared to be examined for Certificates of Proficiency, in order that arrangements may be made for the examinations to be carried out by Districts.

5. All claims for the capitation allowance of 20s. or 30s., as the case may be, earned under Articles 259 or 260 of the Volunteer Regulations, will be made in the Annual Returns and Nominal Rolls, dated 1st instant ; and no claim will be made in the Annual Returns for special capitation allowances of £2 10s. ; all such claims will be made in the separate return to be transmitted on the 1st April, 1871.

6. An Officer of Volunteers who also holds a commission in the

Militia will not be permitted to earn the special capitation allowance of £2 10s.

7. Officers of Volunteers who have held commissions as Field Officers and Captains in a similar arm of the Regular Forces, and Subalterns who have passed the examination for promotion to the rank of Captain, may be returned in the list of Proficients without examination, the rank each Officer held when in the Regular Forces being stated against his name in the Return.

8. Paragraph 6 has been amended and will now stand as follows:—

“ Officers of Volunteers holding Certificates of Proficiency will “ be allowed to have the letter p., and if they have passed through “ a School of Instruction the letters p.s. placed after their names “ in the Army List ; with a view to this, when a certificate has “ been obtained in one of the modes pointed out in paragraphs “ 1, 2, and 3, the Officer who signs the certificate will send a notation to that effect, to the Under Secretary of state for War, “ with the words ‘ Army List’ in the corner of the cover, in the “ Forms as given in the Appendix.” (See Appendix to this Clause).

9. No classes will be formed at the Schools of Instruction until the month of February next.

YEOMANRY.

Pay of Bandsmen and Trumpeters.

Clause 10.—Bandsmen not exceeding two for each Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry will be allowed pay during permanent duty, without attendance at the preliminary drills. Trumpeters will be allowed their pay if they attend the three mounted drills referred to in the Circular Letter of 11th April, 1870.

Returns of Adjutants' Duties.

Clause 11.—1. General Officers Commanding Districts will, as

soon as possible after the 1st April in each year, compile from the Returns and Adjutants' Diaries of the various Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry in their respective Districts, a return showing the duties performed by the several Adjutants of Yeomanry in the District during the preceding financial year.

2. The returns should be made out in the same form as those in regard to Adjutants of Volunteers, required by Clause 1, §. 45, of Reserve Forces Circulars, 1870.

Removal of Head-Quarters of Deptford Pension District.

(Issued as a Special Reserve Forces Circular on 9th Nov., 1870.)

Clause 12.—It is notified that the Head-Quarters of the Deptford Pension District have been removed to the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, and that the name of the District hereafter will be the Greenwich Pension District.

NORTHBROOK.

W.O. Form 510.

Regiment of Militia._____
(Name.)

Residence _____

Notice delivered at _____ o'clock on _____
_____ 18 _____Signature of Man if present
at time of delivery.

*Report

Signature of Constable

* The Constable who delivers the Notice will here state whether the man at the time of delivery was present or absent. If present, the Mans' signature should be obtained; if absent, the cause should be stated; as also the name of the person, if any, in whose charge the Notice was left.

APPENDIX A TO CLAUSE 7.

MILITIA RESERVE.**NOTICE TO JOIN FOR ARMY SERVICE.**_____
Regiment of Militia

(Name) _____

Residing at _____

You are hereby required to attend at the Head-Quarters of the _____ Militia, at _____ o'clock on the _____ of _____ 18 _____ failing which you will be proceeded against according to Law.

Signature of Adjutant _____

RAILWAY WARRANT.

(To be cut off and retained at the Railway Station by the Booking Clerk, a Railway Ticket being exchanged for the same.)

Pass _____

To be filled in
by Adjutants of
Militia.

From _____

To _____

Signature of Adjutant _____

Date _____ (To be filled in by Booking Clerk.)

APPEENDIX B TO CLAUSE 7.

MILITIA RESERVE.

HER MAJESTY having been graciously pleased to order that the Militia Reserve shall enter upon Army Service, all men belonging to the said Militia Reserve are required to report themselves at the Head-Quarters of the _____ Militia at _____ on _____ to receive orders from the Adjutant as to their destination.

APPENDIX TO CLAUSE 9.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report for the information of the Secretary of State that I have granted——Certificate of Proficiency to the undermentioned officer——of the Reserve Forces :—

Regiment.	Rank.	Name.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

*The Under Secretary of State,
War Office, London, S.W.*

Army List.

APPENDIX TO CLAUSE 9—Continued.

SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION AT _____

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to report for the information of the Secretary of State that the undermentioned Officer—ha—passed satisfactorily through this School of Instruction.

Regiment.	Rank.	Name.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

*The Under Secretary of State,
War Office, London, S.W.*

Army List.





